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France, U.S. Summit Is On

Ford and Giscard Plan Quick Start

By James Goldsborough

PORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique, Dec. 13 (UPI).—President Ford and Giscard d'Estaing will meet today at the governor's residence here to discuss the summit talks that are expected to start on a common position on the world energy crisis.

The dinner will mark the start of three days of talks for the two men, who will be meeting in other for the first time. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will participate in all the talks. Giscard d'Estaing has made clear in the last few days that he believed this meeting was the key to reconciling French and American differences on how to deal with the oil-producing nations.

During the European Economic Community's summit talks in Paris earlier this week, he said at the two approaches could be reconciled. Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger, however, have been reluctant about the possibilities for agreement.

Following the difficulties of the summit session, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing arrives here with less than an all-Community support or much proposals for an energy conference. He does have a common market backing, however, to work out an agreement with Mr. Ford.

Third Island Talks
This will be the third successive meeting for French and American presidents. Last year, President Georges Pompidou and Richard Nixon met in Ireland, and in 1971 they met in the Azores.

It was decided to take advantage of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit as President to the French departments in the Antilles to hold the Franco-American summit. The French leader arrived in Guadeloupe yesterday.

Energy and economics will dominate this meeting. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was mandated by the EEC to explain to Mr. Ford that the economies of Europe and America are inextricably linked and that Europe is affected by whatever economic policy Washington adopts. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was in Washington last week to tell Mr. Ford how much Europe depended on transatlantic trade during the current recession.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing already is said to be well stressed the one theme. One of the subjects will bring up is that of French rearmament and particularly the French-American competition to sell a new generation of nuclear planes.

Another aspect of the talks will be nuclear energy. The Europeans have been told not to expect supplies of U.S. enriched uranium after 1985 and this has pushed them toward new plans for their own enrichment facilities. France and Canada are discussing the possibility of cooperation on enriched uranium.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing recently suggested that France may now be willing to consider signing the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. The key subject, however, will be how to coordinate future energy consultations with the oil-producing countries.

The French already have suggested how they see a compromise between their plans for a tripartite conference of oil producers, consumers and developing countries and U.S.-sponsored talks for a front of consuming nations.

Until now, France has shunned the newly formed International Energy Agency in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development just as the United States has opposed the French tripartite plan. The compromise, as it was outlined earlier, was that it was outlined earlier, as it was outlined earlier, as it was outlined earlier.

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Kissinger Hopeful Of Energy Accord

By Jonathan C. Randall

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today held out cautious hope that outstanding differences on how to deal with the energy crisis will be overcome at this weekend's summit meeting between President Gerald Ford and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Kissinger's guarded optimism was the happiest note of the final day of the weeklong North Atlantic Treaty Organization consultations, which were dominated by awareness of increased Soviet-bloc military strength and of threats to Western defenses by inflation, recession and high oil prices.

Mr. Kissinger insisted at a press conference that the differing French and American approaches to the energy crisis "are not contradictory and can be reconciled." Although Mr. Kissinger insisted he was going to the summit meeting on the French Caribbean island of Martinique determined to find a workable solution to the energy crisis, his remarks suggested that he was not convinced that all aspects of the energy problem could be solved.

He predicted it would be "relatively easy" to find a solution to the problems of "sequence." That was an allusion to French fears that U.S. demands for prior consultation among oil-consuming nations would wreck chances for France's call for a tripartite conference of oil producers, industrialized nations and underdeveloped nations.

He said he saw "no contradiction between a producer-consumer dialogue and consumer cooperation," because such cooperation "is a prerequisite for direct negotiations with the producers."

But because of France's refusal to join its eight European Economic Community partners—and eight other nations—in the U.S.-sponsored International Energy Agency, Mr. Kissinger said, French-American agreement on such consumer cooperation "is not sure," although "still possible."

Mr. Kissinger further helped clear the air by spelling out an aspect of U.S. energy policy which the French said was confusing. Insisting that the United States believed oil prices were "still too high for the sake of the stability and progress of the world economy," Mr. Kissinger denied recent French suggestions that Washington now favored high prices to guarantee vast American investments needed to make development of alternate energy sources in the United States profitable.

The French took that view as a result of a recent speech at Yale University in which Thomas Sanders, assistant secretary of state for economic affairs, mentioned establishing a guaranteed "floor" under energy prices to provide incentives for developing alternate energy sources. But Mr. Kissinger all but dismissed such ideas by saying they were a "matter of study and consideration" rather than government policy.

Mr. Kissinger also confirmed earlier reports that his fellow foreign ministers had pressed him here to "consult on the repercussions of economic developments" on both sides of the Atlantic. The final communiqué contained cautious wording about what was in fact a general call for reflection of the U.S. economy.

Mr. Kissinger reiterated his pessimistic belief that current "stagflation" had yet to produce a new Lord Keynes to prescribe an economic theory to solve the day's problems, as the late British economist helped solve the depression of the 1930s by calling for large-scale public spending.

Under the impact of high oil prices, inflation and recession, it is necessary to take decisive action, he said.

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Iran's Jamshid Amouzegar announcing OPEC decisions.

Jackson Eases Emigration Stand

Senate Approves Trade Bill Following Vote on Cloture

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The Senate passed on a 77-4 vote tonight a far-reaching international trade bill with a historic provision designed to insure emigration of minorities from Communist countries.

The vote sent the bill to conference with the House, which passed a similar measure a year ago.

Earlier in the day, on an 88-0 vote, senators added to the bill a compromise amendment prohibiting U.S. trade concessions or credits for any Communist nation that does not lower emigration barriers.

But the bill grants the president broad authority to seek agreements with other nations leading to a freer system of world trade.

The Senate brought the trade measure to a vote by invoking cloture earlier in the day. The vote on cloture was 71-19, 11 more than the required two-thirds.

After voting cloture, the Senate added to the bill, 88 to 0, an amendment by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., softening earlier provisions making the granting of most-favored-nation and other trade concessions to Russia conditional on the lifting of emigration curbs on Jews and other minorities.

An earlier Jackson proposal, written into the House and Senate Finance Committee versions of the bill, flatly barred any trade

concessions to Russia if it imposed any curbs on emigration. This wording was so strong it was totally unacceptable to Russia.

The amendment, worked out in a compromise with the secretary of state, allows the President to waive the harsher demands for 18 months provided he is satisfied that Russia is at least taking steps to meet them.

With time running out on the 93d Congress, the cloture move was rammed through in order to block nontrade amendments that could have endangered the measure badly enough to sink it.

Backed by the White House, the House-passed bill grants President Ford power to make cuts in tariffs and other trade barriers in return for the lowering of obstacles by other countries to imports of U.S. goods.

The success of the cloture move on the first try, despite the opposition of organized labor, which fears the bill will foster the "export of jobs," resulted from heavy pressure by Mr. Ford personally, the White House lobbying staff, Republican leaders Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Robert Griffin of Michigan, Democratic acting leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia, Democratic liberals interested in the Soviet provisions and business groups who think the bill will lead to major new export possibilities.

Long Is Manager
Sen. Russell Long, D-La., floor manager of the measure, said the bill could not be passed unless unrelated amendments were barred.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., who helped round up Democratic votes for cloture, said some liberals who objected might have (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

OPEC to Raise Price Of Oil by 3% on Jan. 1

VIENNA, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Ministers of the world's major oil-exporting countries decided today to increase the selling price of crude oil by 3 percent next year, Iranian Interior Minister Jamshid Amouzegar said today.

"The selling price of oil will be \$10.46 a barrel effective Jan. 1," Mr. Amouzegar said.

The present average selling price of crude oil is \$10.15 a barrel, oil industry officials said.

The increase of 31 U.S. cents in the selling price of a barrel of oil was decided at a meeting here of ministers of the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Mr. Amouzegar said that after the Jan. 1 increase, oil prices would remain frozen for the first nine months of the year.

He said that the average earnings of the oil-producing states after deducting production costs would be \$10.12 a barrel, an increase of 38 cents a barrel.

Forced to Raise Price
Mr. Amouzegar said that OPEC had been forced to increase the price of oil because three of its members—Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Qatar—had raised their prices at a meeting in Abu Dhabi last month.

"We had two choices: either to go back to the September price system, and this would mean the three Arab members reversing their decision, which they would not, or adopt the Abu Dhabi price," Mr. Amouzegar told newsmen.

"We adopted the Abu Dhabi price for the same oil from the same spot (the Middle East)," Mr. Amouzegar said.

The Iranian minister said that the posted price for oil had been scrapped.

"There is no posted price. There is a single unified price," he said.

The posted price was the theoretical price of crude oil from which the actual price was worked out by a complex system of taxes and royalties paid by oil companies to producers.

Asked if the price increase would mean that gasoline and home heating oil would cost more, Mr. Amouzegar said: "That depends on how much the oil companies can absorb from their profits."

He said that Iran had proposed that oil-company profits be limited to 50 U.S. cents a barrel, OPEC officials said.

Chance for Consumers
Mr. Amouzegar said that the producers had agreed on the nine-month oil-price freeze, instead of quarterly revisions, to give the consuming nations a chance to iron out their differences.

"Then, we can sit down together for a constructive dialogue," he said.

Venezuelan Mines Minister Valentin Hernandez-Acosta said

that OPEC ministers would meet in Algiers Jan. 8 to discuss French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for a tripartite conference of oil-producing states, consuming countries and developing nations on the energy crisis.

The French President made his proposal Oct. 24 as an alternative to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal for a tripartite conference of oil-producing states, consuming countries and developing nations on the energy crisis. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



SHELLED—Residents of Nabatiyah, Lebanon, gathered outside buildings damaged by Israeli artillery barrage.

Targets in Lebanon Shelled

Israelis Seize 25 as Campaign Against Guerrillas Intensifies

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Israel has stepped up its campaign against Arab guerrillas, announcing today that it had smashed a sabotage ring in its occupied territories—the second this week—and intensifying artillery fire on targets in Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said he was "not satisfied" with a U.S. State Department announcement that regretted both the Israeli air strikes yesterday against Palestinian installations near Beirut and a Palestinian guerrilla grenade attack Wednesday in a crowded Tel Aviv movie house.

Mr. Allon said: "One cannot compare a terrorist attack on innocent people in a movie theater with the air force's strikes on a military target in Lebanon whose purpose was to prevent further terror attacks on Israel."

An army spokesman said security forces had rounded up a 20-man unit of the Fatah guerrilla group in the occupied Gaza Strip. The military command said yesterday that eight Fatah agents who had planted bombs in Jerusalem and its vicinity had been detained.

The Gaza Strip unit was headed by Khaled el-Quadri, who has been serving as a local judge in Khan Yunis, the spokesman said. Arrested with him were senior aides in Khan Yunis, Gaza City and Rafah.

The authorities also captured documents listing Fatah recruits and "instructions for execution of future terrorist acts," the spokesman said. The group, he said, was suspected of planting a bomb aboard an empty bus which suffered heavy damage in a Tel Aviv suburb in March.

Israeli military sources said earlier that army artillery gunners fired heavier-than-usual barrages during the night at guerrilla targets in the Nabatiyah area, north of the Israeli-Lebanese border. The Israeli fire was in reaction to three Katyusha rockets that landed without causing damage late yesterday in the Safed area, near the frontier, the sources said.

The command said the rockets were fired from Lebanon. In Beirut, a government announcement said that 10 persons were wounded in Nabatiyah by the Israeli shelling.

Israeli fighter-bombers and helicopters flew over regions of southern Lebanon, drawing anti-aircraft fire from Lebanese Army posts and Palestinian guerrillas. The planes did not attack. They appeared to be on reconnaissance missions.

Complaint by Beirut
BEIRUT, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Lebanon today lodged a complaint with the United Nations Security Council over Israel's air strikes near Beirut yesterday. Lebanese Foreign Minister Philip Takla said after receiving Arab ambassadors here that the complaint was "in connection with what happened yesterday and with what we fear might happen later."

Lebanon has not asked for an emergency meeting of the council, he said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Fear Replaces Hope After the Bloodletting in Ethiopia

By Charles Mohr

Liberalization Blocked by Army Power Struggle

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A branch of liberty and existing hopes of a new democratic future that were briefly felt by Ethiopians earlier this year have nearly disappeared as an almost anonymous and hard-fisted military junta has replaced centuries of absolute monarchy.

With few of its old problems solved—or even yet faced—this East African country of 26 million inhabitants is also beset with new or intensified difficulties, particularly the threat of widespread disorder or even full-scale civil war.

The mass summary execution recently of more than 50 members of the old Ethiopian elite was a brutal shock to world opinion as well as a tragic loss. A much greater tragedy has been the loss of a chance to replace the long stagnation of

automatic feudalism with responsible popular government.

"The chance we had is probably gone for good," an Ethiopian said. "Even if we do get a civilian government now, it will probably be an extreme left-wing and authoritarian one."

Anonymous Requested
The speaker asked not to be identified, which is what almost every commentator here has done in recent weeks. Most Ethiopians are too frightened to speak frankly at all.

The atmosphere is a painful and stark contrast to the happy, invigorating sense of freedom that closely followed army mutinies in February that, in a matter of days, destroyed the authority of Emperor Haile Selassie. People spoke, wrote and acted freely for

the first time in their lives and, no doubt, in the life of this old and complex empire stretching south from the Red Sea.

Although it seems to be a harsh, even uncharitable view, there is a strong argument that the Ethiopians brought the outcome on themselves.

When the mutinies cracked the 29-year-old emperor's authority early this year, the army was not a unified political organization. Interim committees from various units acted in loose cooperation to force the emperor to appoint Endalkachew Makonnen as premier and, at Mr. Endalkachew's urging, promised a contribution to establish parliamentary democracy and increase civil liberties within six months.

Although Mr. Endalkachew—one of those executed by ma-

chine-gun fire late in November—was a scion of a noble family, he said the right things and seemed to some people to mean them. He begged for a few months to carry out the promises, but he did not get them.

Strikes Erupt
Urban Ethiopians, released at last from the burden of a feudal system, would not be patient, nor did they focus their main attention on basic institutional reforms. Instead, they staged a long series of strikes and protests, which allowed them to flex their new liberties and to demand immediate correction of profound social and economic injustices.

Some strikes were against basic things, for instance, to force the urban laborer's wages to rise above 50 cents a day. Others

were called to force the dismissal of disliked superiors or just to let off steam.

There was also preoccupation with punishing members of the old regime, which had unquestionably ignored or condoned social injustice. Addis Ababa students ran through the streets shouting, "Hang them!"

All this made day-to-day government difficult and it made basic institutional reform virtually impossible.

Meanwhile, confused developments were taking place in the army. The informal "soldier Soviets" of February were gradually welded into a more coherent group representing military and police units—the Provisional Military Administrative Committee.

When Mr. Endalkachew hesitated to arrest his fellow aristocrats of the former government, the army simply went ahead and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

In Hardening of Peace Terms

Egypt Demands Israeli Population 'Freeze'

CAIRO, Dec. 13 (AP).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy today demanded that, as a condition for peace, Israel "freeze its present population and pledge not to increase the number of its immigrants for the next 50 years."

In Israel, government authorities declined to issue an official comment before seeing the text of Mr. Fahmy's statement but they said they found it hard to believe that Egypt had made such a demand.

According to the last available figures, Israel has a population of 3 million, and its flow of immigration has dropped about 40 percent compared to last year, with the decrease attributed to economic problems and fears of Palestinian terrorism.

The Egyptian demand appeared to represent a major hardening of Cairo's political stance.

Compensation Sought
As reported by the official Middle East News Agency, Mr. Fahmy also said:

"When the political Palestinian entity is established, Israel will also have to compensate the Palestinians for the material and moral damages they have suffered over the past 20 years."

It will also have to compensate Arab countries for the damages incurred during Israeli aggressions, including oil from Sinai.

Israel gets a major portion of its oil from Arab territory it occupies in the Sinai Peninsula.

Mr. Fahmy indicated that, if Israel seriously wanted a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, it should recognize and negotiate

with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"If Israel really wants peace, it should welcome the idea of a state as expressed by Yitzhak Rabin, Yasser Arafat, in which Jews, Christians and Moslems can live under the same sky," he said.

Reply to Rabin
His statement was in reply to comments made by Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin during a television interview broadcast in London yesterday.

Mr. Rabin said that Israel wants to avoid a new war but can cause 10 times more destruction to Arab cities than the Arabs can inflict on Israeli civilian installations.

Mr. Rabin's statement clearly shows he still fails to understand the situation in the Middle East," Mr. Fahmy said. "Egypt has always insisted there can be no just settlement of the crisis without total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinians' rights."

"Sooner or later," he said, "Israel has no alternative but to recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people, or face expulsion from the UN, as has happened to the apartheid state of South Africa, which follows the same policies as Israel does."

Arab heads of state have designated the PLO to head a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Seeks Dialogue With Oil Importers

Chief Feyide of Nigeria, 48, The Next Leader of OPEC

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

VIENNA, Dec. 13 (NYT).—The secretary-general-designate of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries says he wants to begin a dialogue with consumer countries because "we are both striving for the same goals—to conserve resources and ensure that the world community gets its energy supplies at reasonable prices."

Chief Meshach Otokiti Feyide, 48, the director of Nigeria's Petroleum Resources Department, was named yesterday as OPEC's 10th secretary-general.

He is the first Nigerian to hold the post, and his appointment

reflects Nigeria's growing importance as a major oil exporter. He will take office Jan. 1 and will head the Vienna-based OPEC secretariat for a two-year term.

Chief Feyide—the title is equivalent to an order of nobility in Nigeria—was interviewed during a recess at a ministerial conference of the 13 OPEC countries.

The lean, British-educated petroleum engineer, who switched from mining to petroleum shortly after oil was discovered in his country in the late 1950s, comes to the job at a critical moment.

He wants to begin a dialogue "for greater understanding by both sides" at a time when the West is sliding toward a deep recession, at least partly caused by higher oil prices, and when the oil-producing states are demanding further price increases to protect their revenues from the erosion of Western inflation.

An OPEC secretary-general heads the small secretariat of about 50 persons, including messengers and secretaries, and also plays a more important role as an adviser to member governments on policy.

"If he is efficient, his advice can carry a lot of weight," Chief Feyide said.

Informed only Wednesday that he was being proposed for the post, Feyide said he was ready with ideas about the way the organization should be run.

He made the following points:

- World consumers and producers should start their dialogue with a "full" exchange of information because, "if we get the facts correct, understandings will come more easily."

- Crude oil is "reasonably priced" now, costing less, for instance, than distilled water. He added that he had yet to meet anyone who could say what a "fair" price of oil was.

- Oil companies should continue to get a fair return on their investment. "OPEC does not want the companies to operate at a loss," Chief Feyide said.

- Financial troubles of developing countries that do not have oil resources, are related not so much to the high price of oil, of which they consume relatively little, but more to the price for other commodities, for instance wheat, which has risen sharply. "Food is as vital as energy."

- Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will not succeed in his reported goal of splitting OPEC members on the pricing issue because "if we take a decision then all the members stick together and cooperate."

The Jerusalem Post said that if Egyptian President Anwar Sadat agreed to new negotiations, the talks could begin by late next month or January.

The two most likely locations for preliminary talks were Washington and somewhere in the Sinai desert, according to the Post.

"The ball is now in the other court," Mr. Feyide said.

President's Assertion

His denial contrasted with a statement last week by Israeli President Ephraim Katzir, that Israel had developed a nuclear capability.

Mr. Rabin said that, in another Middle East war, both sides will be sure enough to keep it out of civilian population centers... If the Arabs use their long-range missiles, however, Israel has the capability to do 10 times as much damage to their civilian centers... and I'm not referring to anything beyond the use of conventional weapons."

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PERILS OF PROMINENCE—Lt. Col. Anatoly Filipchenko (left) and engineer Nikolai Rukavishnikov signing autographs Thursday in Star City, the cosmonaut training center near Moscow. They were the crew of the recent Soyuz-16 flight.

Blacks Cite Vote Rights In Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Black nationalist leader Ndabaningi Sithole said today that there can be no settlement of the Rhodesian constitutional dispute unless Prime Minister Ian Smith's white government "moves its minority stand."

Mr. Sithole was making his first public statement after 10 years of detention without trial. Along with other black nationalists, he was released by Mr. Smith to attend talks in Zambia where it was agreed to halt the two-year guerrilla war and to begin discussions with the white government.

There are no preconditions but no date or venue has been set. Mr. Sithole, head of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), held a news conference with another released detainee, Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU). Both parties now have merged to become the African National Council (ANC) which, under Mr. Smith's terms, will be permitted to engage in political activity before constitutional talks are held.

Mr. Sithole said that he was not bitter about his years in detention, which he started before Mr. Smith declared Rhodesia's independence from Britain in 1965.

Not a Bitter Man

"By disposition, I am not a bitter man. But it is inevitable that by a logical mind that the effective vote should be in the hands of 5 per cent of the population to the exclusion of 95 per cent of the population," Mr. Sithole said.

On the outcome of talks with Mr. Smith, he said: "I have very strong reservations, unless the government moves its minority stand. It all depends on the attitude of the whites."

The Rhodesian government is dedicated to minority rule and, until they change that position, I cannot see how we can reach an accommodation. I am neither hopeful nor desperate," Mr. Sithole said.

ZANU guerrillas played an important role in the two-year insurgency which cost more than 700 lives before the negotiated cease-fire Wednesday. There since has been no report of continuing guerrilla activity.

Mr. Nkomo also spoke about his feelings after more than a decade in detention. He said that he, too, was not bitter.

Asked if he thought he might have been "forgotten" by Rhodesia's 5 million blacks, he said, pointing to his shirt, "How can I be forgotten? Look at my size. Anyway, my people knew where I was all the time."

Malta Is a Republic

VALLETTA, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The Island of Malta became a republic tonight when the Governor-General, Sir Anthony Mamo, was sworn in as its first president. His installation took place after the House of Representatives passed three bills amending the 1964 constitution.

Valletta was convicted for the strangulation, Sept. 19, of Pamela Vassor.

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It's at least four times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch.

The Seiko Quartz has no mainspring, no balance wheel, no alloy tuning fork. Instead, the time is kept by a tiny gold-coated quartz crystal which is vacuum-sealed in a capsule. It oscillates at exactly 16,384 times a second. (In comparison, an alloy tuning fork averages only 360 oscillations a second.) Its accuracy you can see as the second hand moves in a precise one step motion every single second. That's why the Seiko Quartz is accurate, not just within seconds per day or per week, but within seconds per month.

Depending on the model you choose (and Seiko has the biggest selection of quartz watches), the Seiko Quartz is from 4 to 60 times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch. It's what you'd expect from the people who sold the first quartz watch and who sell more than anybody else in the world.

SEIKO

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A Confused Revolution

Fear, Servility Replace Hope After Bloodletting in Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

arrested the old cabinet and then began picking up noblemen close to the court.

Premier Dismissed

"At this stage," a foreign source said, "the army did not want to rule, but it would not let anyone else rule either."

Mr. Endalkachew was dismissed and later arrested. The work of his constitutional drafting committee went into the dustbin of history. Another son of a noble family, Michael Imru, had a brief period as premier—and was returned to the job of minister of information.

The army took the step of formally deposing Haile Selassie as emperor in September and, perhaps more important, took direct control of the country. The chairman of the military committee, Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, became the acting chief of state and the chairman of the new relatively impotent Council of Ministers, or cabinet.

Although much is still unknown, the architect of the new military government appears to have been a major named Mengistu Haile Mariam, 33, an officer from the 3d Army Division stationed in eastern Ethiopia.

Predictably, the military committee announced that its aims were "revolutionary" and adopted a new ubiquitous slogan of "Ethiopia First."

But it also suffocated the infant liberties that Ethiopians had enjoyed for only a few months. Student demonstrations were suppressed and a plan evolved to close the schools for a year while students are to be sent out into the countryside to teach modern methods to the backward peasantry.

The loss of free speech and of their personal freedom to continue studying is bitterly resented by the student union leaders.

The same labor union leaders who made former Premier Endalkachew's life impossible were clapped in jail, where they remain. Strikes and agitation were banned.

The press, which had sworn that "never again" would it serve as the docile servant of an autocratic master, lapsed into routine discipline. People again returned to whispering and rumor-mongering.

The military committee—and the combat units it is supposed to represent—have spent much of their energy and time in a continuing power struggle over the question of who should wield authority and how it should be wielded.

Maj. Mengistu and other committee officers quarreled with Gen. Aman, then attempted to arrest him—as they had arrested so many others. He resisted and was killed in a gun battle involving tanks at his home. That same night, 50 other persons, including 18 generals and the elite of the old Ethiopian nobility and officialdom, were machine-gunned in a prison courtyard and buried in a mass grave.

One source of friction was that Gen. Aman wanted to negotiate with secessionist guerrilla organizations in the northern province of Eritrea to find a peaceful end to a long and mostly low-level insurgency that has lasted 12 years. His death and the decision of the junta to push reinforcements into Eritrea have apparently killed the chances of negotiations and may lead to high-level guerrilla war, which one diplomat predicts flatly "cannot be won."

Tensions remain within the

Whitlam to See Wilson

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam will confer with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and deliver a major speech during a two-day visit next week, the Australian High Commission said today.

He said that while a university's equal-opportunity hiring goals may be expressed in numerical or percentage figures and a timetable, they are not rigid and inflexible quotas, which must be met.

Under the new rules, advertisements for faculty positions may not state a preference for women or minorities and colleges and universities may not lower their job standards and requirements for certain applicants.

News Analysis U.S., Europe Move to Settle Their Economic Disputes

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 13 (NYT).—After prolonged tension, the United States and Western Europe are moving toward compromise and undertaking a concerted effort to deal with the economic problems that both consider a menace to themselves and much of the rest of the world.

This was the conclusion of diplomats and politicians from several of the nine nations of the "European Economic Community" after the bloc wound up a vital conference of government heads that appears to have set Europe on the path of convergence rather than confrontation with Washington.

The Common Market still remains a loose confederation of sovereign states groping toward unity. But, as many officials pointed out, the unity imagined in the past—an autonomous Europe with walls around it, assuming a role as a new superstate—is no longer possible. "In a bipolar world there is no room for autonomy," an Italian diplomat said.

New goals have yet to be defined. What emerges from the thinking of the European leaders is a more flexible formulation guided into a cohesive force by principles of self-interest and even economic survival.

Unity Not the Issue

Actually, the whole question of unity is not the issue it was because today's problems—energy, jobs, economic and financial dislocations—are not exclusively European but those of the West. And because of the complex interrelationship of the two continents, Europe is unable to afford to work apart from the United States. This view has been expressed frequently by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, among other European statesmen. As a high Dutch official put it, "Europe cannot exist without the United States."

The Europeans are also eschewing the old rhetorical can about European unity. The absence of great statements of principle was widely noted in the communiqué at the end of the meeting Tuesday.

Should Britain for instance, move into deeper unemployment, which is threatened by the inflation raging there and the withdrawal of the pound sterling that have been financial problems, pinning, then it is highly unlikely that any government could convince the British public to stay in the community. Recent opinion polls have found more than half the population hostile to it. The tendency would be for the British to take narrow nationalist measures to try to export their unemployment to their neighbors.

Officials of other nations believe that the situation is a "swine" and "mobbed his car, beating their fists on the roof. They forced curtailment of his schedule at one stage."

"I was very struck by the warmth, gaiety and spontaneity of the welcome," he replied. "Everyone was able to express himself. If there had only been applause, what would have been the use of that?"

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Ford, Giscard Set for Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Sauvagnargues to Mr. Kissinger could bring France into the OPEC consultations once some kind of timetable for a bipartite meeting has been established.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing says the trip to Paris must be "carefully prepared," which means he may now be willing to delay it until the consuming countries have coordinated their policies.

Protests at Giscard Arrival

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Mr. Giscard d'Estaing today brushed aside references to a small but violent demonstration against him at his arrival here yesterday, saying he had been struck by the warmth and gaiety of his calypso-style welcome in the French Caribbean.

The President said he had deliberately relaxed his security guard so he could make contact with the islanders at the end of his visit to Guadeloupe.

He was asked for his reaction to the reception, which included a rowdy demonstration by about 200 leftist students who shouted "Giscard is a swine" and mobbed his car, beating their fists on the roof. They forced curtailment of his schedule at one stage.

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Many Angered by Strauss

Union Aides Say AFL-CIO Set to Break With Democrats

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—A nation's largest alliance of labor unions is on the verge of a formal disengagement from the Democratic party, union officials have said.

George Meany, president of the

AFL-CIO, has called a meeting Tuesday with top political lieutenants. Several aides and allies predicted that the meeting would mark a final break with Robert Strauss, the Democratic party chairman, and would signal the withdrawal of 10 AFL-CIO officers from the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Strauss, who rose to power in the party with Mr. Meany's support, was threatened at the Democratic charter conference in Kansas City last weekend with "defeat and ruin" if he did not "stand with labor" on internal party disputes.

Afterward, Mr. Strauss indicated he would seek a peace-making "summit meeting" with Mr. Meany. But a labor official who has long reflected Mr. Meany's views said today that the conference "will never occur."

"Meany wouldn't sit down with Strauss," he said.

The official added that he

was not named. He added that Alexander Barkan, the AFL-CIO's political director, "wouldn't even return Strauss's phone calls."

Labor Divided

As in the recent battles at the

Democratic meeting at Kansas City over proportional representation and "affirmative action,"

to involve blacks, women and young voters in Democratic politics, the labor movement is again

openly divided. Leaders of two of the AFL-CIO's largest member unions, Glenn Watts of the

Communications Workers and Floyd (Red) Smith of the Ma-

chineists, were reportedly eager to keep their seats on the Democratic National Committee.

"Red Smith has no reason to be upset," said William Holayter, the Machineists' political director.

"In fact, he's rather happy with the outcome of the [Kansas City] convention."

But AFL-CIO headquarters here and a number of its union

presidents are apparently prepared to abandon a two-year effort, dating from the defeat of Sen. George McGovern's 1972

presidential campaign, to exert their influence inside the party.

To Name Delegates

William Marshall of Michigan, one of several state AFL-CIO

presidents appointed to the Democratic Committee after Mr. Strauss took office, said that

leaving the committee "won't diminish our role in selecting delegates to the 1976 convention. It

might even strengthen it, because we won't have to spend a lot of

time sitting around listening to Strauss's speeches."

"I know they're reconsidering their position," Mr. Strauss said in a telephone interview from Dallas. "If it happens, it happens. We'll make the best of it and go

ahead. I don't think it will lessen the activities of individual union leaders or their rank and

file."

"We need George Meany and Al Barkan very badly, and anything I can do to keep them involved, I'll do." But he added, "The AFL-CIO isn't a political

operation. It's a trade-union movement. We share the same goals, but not always the same techniques."

Mr. Kennedy was joined by

Walter Mondale, D-Minn., Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md., the resolution, which, if passed, would not have any binding

effect on the administration.

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ring of 2,400 long-range bombs and missiles each on Soviet

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TAGGED—Joseph Ruggiero, 21, of New Haven, Conn., proclaims his lifestyle on one of Connecticut's new six-character license plates that he put on his automobile.

Public-Service Employment, Compensation

House, Senate Pass Bills to Help Jobless

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—The House and Senate yesterday approved by large margins legislation designed to reduce the

effects of rapidly growing unemployment.

Both chambers passed a measure that would provide for hundreds of thousands of federally

financed public-service jobs and

pay compensation to as many as 3 million persons not now covered by the federal unemployment

insurance system.

In addition, the House, by a vote of 374 to 2, approved a bill that would give at least additional

weeks of unemployment compensation to those already covered by the federal system.

A similar measure is expected to be approved by the Senate in the next few days.

The bill providing for public-service jobs was approved by the Senate by a vote of 79 to 13. In the House, the vote was 323 to 53.

The measure now goes to a conference committee to reconcile the differences between the two bills.

The Senate bill would authorize \$4 billion to create jobs. The House version would allow only \$2 billion.

President Ford intends to ask for an appropriation for the program of \$1 billion before the end of the year and it is expected that that amount will be the sum initially available to states and communities.

In addition, the Senate would allot \$1 billion to the Economic Development Administration for loans and grants to stimulate economic growth in depressed areas.

The House version does not contain such a provision. It is considered improbable that the conference committee will agree to this program.

Among those persons who would become eligible for unemployment compensation are farm workers, employees of state and local governments and domestics.

Compensation payments are made on the basis of a worker's salary and length of service at the time he lost his job. The average payment throughout the country is \$65 a week.

The additional insurance payments would cost up to \$3 billion in the next calendar year.

The bills are considered among the most important pieces of economic legislation passed by Congress this year. Sponsors of the measures noted that the net cost of creating public-service jobs was considerably less than the expenditure on the program, since there are offsetting savings in unemployment compensation, welfare payments and food stamps and an increase in tax revenues.

The unemployment rate rose to 6 per cent in October, and 6.5 per cent in November, and government economists have said they expected the rate to continue to rise.



MAKING DO—John Markey, the mayor of New Bedford, Mass., taking a call at his makeshift desk after the removal of office furniture owned by his predecessor, George Rogers, the former mayor and now city councillor, who said that he needed his desk.

Farmers Protest Price, Take Their 'Beef' to Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—

Twenty head of Hereford cattle have been removed from the

lawn of the Agriculture Department to be slaughtered, out of

and distributed to poor families, and 27 other head of cattle spent

last night in portable steel pens on the mall across from Agriculture Secretary Earl Butts's office.

The 37 head of cattle were to be exhibited for another day as part of a protest of livestock industry economic conditions.

The 20 head of cattle, worth \$7,350 on the hoof to a rancher, are worth \$12,540 at retail prices. The meat, about 9,500 pounds, will be donated to poor families here next week in 10-pound packages.

The Meat Promoters of South Dakota and Montana and the Consumer Federation of America brought the cattle here to dramatize the difference—\$5,190—between the farm price and the retail price for the 20 grain-fed steers.

"Here's Our Beef, Mr. Butts," read a sign taped to the pens. "Ranchers Can't Afford to 'Feed Us, Consumers Can't Afford to Buy Us," read another.

Twenty of the group of 27 cattle, previously grass-fed, will be given a grain ration on Maryland farms for the next four months to demonstrate soaring feed costs.

The cattle came here with 50 persons in a caravan that set out on Dec. 6 from Bison, S.D.

The organizers had hoped that Mr. Butts would sponsor 10 of the 9-month-old animals in a government-monitored demonstra-

tion on what it costs to

cattle.

But Mr. Butts told the organizers, in a closed meeting his aides described as "very cordial, very helpful, very responsible," that he could not legally accept the cattle and that land-grant colleges do such tests all the time.

He also said the demonstration here would be artificial because it could not duplicate farm conditions.

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The 20 head of cattle, worth \$7,350 on the hoof to a rancher, are worth \$12,540 at retail prices. The meat, about 9,500 pounds, will be donated to poor families here next week in 10-pound packages.

The Meat Promoters of South Dakota and Montana and the Consumer Federation of America brought the cattle here to dramatize the difference—\$5,190—between the farm price and the retail price for the 20 grain-fed steers.

"Here's Our Beef, Mr. Butts," read a sign taped to the pens. "Ranchers Can't Afford to 'Feed Us, Consumers Can't Afford to Buy Us," read another.

Twenty of the group of 27 cattle, previously grass-fed, will be given a grain ration on Maryland farms for the next four months to demonstrate soaring feed costs.

The cattle came here with 50 persons in a caravan that set out on Dec. 6 from Bison, S.D.

The organizers had hoped that Mr. Butts would sponsor 10 of the 9-month-old animals in a government-monitored demonstra-

tion on what it costs to

cattle.

But Mr. Butts told the organizers, in a closed meeting his aides described as "very cordial, very helpful, very responsible," that he could not legally accept the cattle and that land-grant colleges do such tests all the time.

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Common Economic Problems May Shift Cypriot Thinking

By Dusko Doder

NICOSIA, Dec. 13 (UPI).—After years of illusions and intercommunal hatred, Greek and Turkish Cypriots are beginning to ask themselves some hard questions about their future coexistence.

In the Greek community, with its economy wrecked by the Turkish invasion, people have doubts about the wisdom of their previous policies toward the Turkish minority.

Turkish Cypriots, now in control of 40 per cent of the island as a result of the Turkish occupation, have discovered that security does not necessarily mean prosperity. They have been resettled in Greek homes but there are no jobs and no prospects that the Turks will soon reorganize the economy.

Although Cyprus today is more divided than ever, diplomats seeking to discover shifts in the popular mood say that economic difficulties have brought about a developing "Cypriot sensitivity" in both communities.

This, they say, is accompanied by a drastic decline in public adulation of the respective "mother countries." Greek Cypriots are keenly aware that the reason for their current predicament was the Athens military junta, which organized the coup that provoked the Turkish invasion. And Turkish Cypriots have become far less enthusiastic about the Turkish military, whose behavior in the Turkish area has been that of a conquering army.

Economic integration

Some Greek Cypriots now concede that greater efforts should have been made before the July 20 Turkish invasion to integrate the Turkish minority into the Cypriot

economy, thus giving Turkish Cypriots a vested interest in an independent Cyprus. Some diplomats believe that economic integration will be a part of any agreement.

At least 65 per cent of Cyprus's productive economy is now in the Turkish area and the Turks have so far been unable to operate it. Thus, the unemployment rate in the Turkish area is estimated to be 50 per cent of the labor force.

Turkish-Cypriot officials focus primarily on the question of security and political arrangements, but some persons close to Vice-President Rauf Denktash are aware of the economic difficulties in the Turkish-occupied area. They envisage economic arrangements in a future agreement that would help increase the living standards of Turkish Cypriots.

The Greek Cypriots have lost industrial plants in the north of the island, the lemon groves that gave Cyprus substantial export revenues, a large part of the grain area and the principal port, Famagusta. The Greeks also used to control the tourist trade, which brought in more foreign exchange than the citrus crop, but there have been no foreign tourists here since the July war.

Substantial economic wealth remains in Greek hands, including the island's two electricity-generating systems, its only oil refinery, light industries in the south, vineyards and orchards, as well as the two port cities of Limassol and Larnaca.

The immediate economic future is bleak. In the opinion of Greek-Cypriot experts, the economy would collapse if the present division became permanent.

"Irrespective of the eventual political solution," said Dr. Iakovos Aristidou, director-general of the Cyprus Planning Bureau, "the economy must be preserved as a unit."

In addition, he said, refugees must be permitted to return to their homes. According to Greek figures, unemployment in the Greek sector is above 40 per cent.

President Makarios has insisted that the refugees must be allowed to return. This issue is now at the heart of the Cyprus problem. Even if the Greeks were to accept the basic Turkish demand for a federal state, they could not sign an agreement that would prohibit Greek Cypriots from going back to their homes in the north.

The question remains whether the Turkish Cypriots will accept the idea of a common economy while retaining administrative autonomy in their own sector.



IN ACTION—South Vietnamese troops taking cover from Communist sniper fire in village near Saigon Friday, where both sides constantly struggle for control of rice fields.

Saigon Plane Is Shot Down, Town Raided by Communists

SAIGON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Communist troops shot down a government fighter plane today and raided a provincial capital 38 miles north of Saigon.

Military sources in the Mekong Delta said that Communist gunners shot down a turbojet A-1H fighter-bomber near Mo Cay, a district town 46 miles southwest of Saigon. The pilot parachuted to safety.

Military spokesmen said that the Viet Cong blew up a shop in Xuan Loc, in Long Khanh Province. Six civilians were killed in the blast.

In the Saigon area, a special team of government soldiers patrolled the outskirts of the capital after the new wave of attacks to the south, west and northwest of the city began a week ago.

The Saigon command said today that government forces have lost 450 men a day since fighting for control of the country's winter harvest began last week.

Cambodian Fighting

PENOM PENH, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Cambodian government troops, supported by air strikes, were encountering strong resistance from insurgents as they

sought to regain positions east of the Bassac River.

Government troops were forced to pull back from the area 12 days ago. A command communiqué said the besieged garrison at Kompong Sella, 68 miles southwest of here, was "continuing to resist valiantly" after coming under heavy artillery bombardment two days ago.

This was the second major assault in eight days on the garrison, which has been besieged for the last eight months.

Boy Born in Prison To Miss Dugdale, 33

LIMERICK, Ireland, Dec. 13 (AP).—Bridget Rose Dugdale, 33, a millionaire's daughter who is a self-styled freedom fighter, gave birth yesterday to a baby boy in her prison cell here, her attorney said today. It was reported that "both mother and baby are very well."

In London, Maureen McGuire, a crusader for Irish political hostages, said that Miss Dugdale has been married since 1973 and her husband is in Portlaoise Prison near Dublin. Miss Dugdale is serving a nine-year term for her part in a \$20-million art theft in Ireland last April.

Olympic Airways Halts All Flights

ATHENS, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The Greek national airline, Olympic Airways, today halted all of its flights in a dispute with the government over an austerity program intended to extricate it from financial troubles.

Shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, who holds a controlling interest in the airline, on Wednesday canceled his contract with the state which gave him exclusive rights to operate the national carrier.

Last week, Olympic ordered a lockout of 8,500 employees after a strike. Then the government issued a decree declaring the lockout illegal. Under the contract, Mr. Onassis has to continue to operate the company for six months after giving notice of a cancellation. However, an airline spokesman said that Olympic was unable to operate any flights. The company has estimated that its losses for this year will be \$35 million.

Tabloid Monitor in U.S.

BOSTON, Dec. 13 (AP).—Citing the rising cost of newsprint and other publishing expenses, the Christian Science Monitor has announced plans to go to a tabloid format as of April.

Burmese Seen as Sympathetic To Student Protest on Thant

By David K. Shieler

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 13 (NYT).—The students and monks who seized the body of U Thant, the former UN secretary-general, and then unsuccessfully resisted government efforts to take it back, have tapped a broad and profound vein of sympathy among the Burmese public.

Not merely because of a deep affection for Mr. Thant, but also as the result of a smoldering distaste for the authoritarian regime that is held responsible for the country's crumbling economy, even larger numbers of Rangoon's residents have taken the risky course of openly cheering the protesters.

Nevertheless, informed Burmese and foreign diplomats doubt that the opposition is about to topple the idiosyncratic government of Gen. Ne Win. While nobody on the outside pretends to know the inner politics of the Burmese Socialist Program party, which has ruled for 12 years and of which Ne Win is chairman, the impression prevails that the general is in full command; there is no hint of dissent among the military, which is the real source of power.

At the same time, the government is thought to have blundered by attempting so blatantly to snub Mr. Thant, even after his death. It was an open secret that the former secretary-general—who was a close friend of the previous premier, U Nu—had less than cordial relations with Ne Win. But the diplomat, as well as being respected by the world as a community, was revered by a great mass of the Burmese population, and the devotion has proved resilient in the face of threats, tear gas and even bullets.

"Our general is very conceited and he doesn't like anybody being more popular than himself," a Burmese declared. When Mr. Thant's body arrived at Rangoon airport Dec. 1, no members of the public were allowed at the airport, but thousands lined the route into the city.

The body was taken to a race-track on the outskirts of Rangoon, where it lay in state for five days. Then, during the funeral Dec. 5, a group of 30,000 students and monks set the coffin, declaring that the government had planned too modest a funeral and too ignominious a burial place for Mr. Thant.

The regime had denied a family request for a spot adjacent to the famous Schwedagon Pagoda, selecting instead a public cemetery. So the students marched with the coffin to the Rangoon University convocation hall

and—using bricks and concrete for a library under construction—built a mausoleum for the statesman.

The government then acquiesced and agreed to the pagoda site as a burial place. But by then the protest had deepened and when a student leader called on his comrades to carry the coffin to the pagoda, there were shouts of "No! No!"

Early Wednesday morning, backed by tear gas and some witnesses contend—pistol, policemen stormed the university campus, arrested hundreds of students, demolished the mausoleum and took the body to the new burial site near the pagoda. Street riots followed and a curfew was declared as the city was placed under martial law.

2d Rash of Violence

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 13 (AP).—Thousands of troops patrolled the nearly deserted streets of Rangoon today after an outbreak last night of a second spasm of arson and shooting. The official Rangoon radio said that a special tribunal sentenced 35 persons to prison for terms of three to five years for destroying public property.

Schools, businesses and markets were closed. Only a few food sellers were on the streets. Vehicular traffic was sparse.

Rangoon radio said that nine persons had been killed and 74 wounded in clashes since government forces on Wednesday retrieved the body of Mr. Thant, who died at the age of 65 in New York on Nov. 25. He had retired three years ago after 10 years as UN secretary-general.

An official of the U.S. Embassy here said yesterday that government casualty reports were "way too low." A correspondent here for the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun reported that 1,500 persons had been arrested after Wednesday's outbreak of rioting.

All public transport halted yesterday afternoon, causing many office workers to be caught on the streets after curfew. All reportedly were taken into custody by army patrols; some were reported to have been freed later but others were held for questioning.

Rangoon radio said the violence resumed last night and that mobs destroyed a railroad ticket office and a train engine.

Soldiers pushed away pedestrians who stopped to look at burned-out buildings. Several amateur photographers were threatened with bayonets and lost their film when they took pictures of troops.

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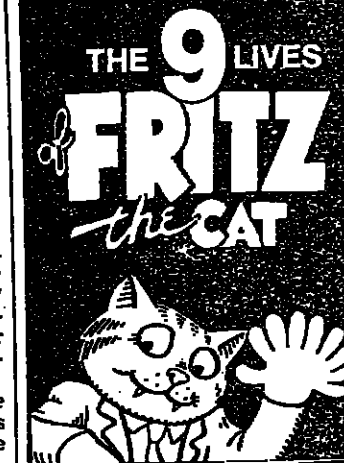
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Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Ministry of Finance and National Economy
General Housing Department, Riyadh

Notice for pre-qualification of contractors for the construction of no less than 100,000 Houses and Apartments

in different places of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Applications are invited by the General Housing Department, Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Riyadh for prequalification, from large reputed and International Contracting Firms, who are capable and wish to compete for the construction of no less than 100,000 houses and apartments, within a construction period of three years, in different parts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by industrialized/mechanical methods of construction (prefabricated or semi-prefabricated in cement concrete/reinforced only). The object is to expedite the construction at economical costs.

The Housing Project, in addition to construction of houses and apartments, may include construction of Public Buildings.

The Contractor may be required to submit his own designs, if he has any, provided that such designs suit the requirements of the Kingdom and, at the same time, save cost and time to the Government. Only such Firms or Contractors should apply, who own or have acquired the right, to directly operate such equipment for industrialized or mechanized construction with a minimum experience of 10 years in executing huge housing projects in the International field and have successfully used their system for not less than five years.

In addition to any relevant data that they may wish to submit, which can help evaluate the contractors' ability to handle such Projects, the following information may be supplied:

- 1) Full name of Company/Firm and address with its Head office where correspondence is to be directed.
- 2) Record of Company's experience on similar Projects undertaken by the Firm during the last 10 years indicating its location, scope of work, approximate cost of work, time taken for its completion and also the name of the owner.
- 3) Particulars of the system for industrialized/mechanized constructions with the details of equipment for the operation of such system.
- 4) Results of quality tests, technical approvals, or controls by official national or international bodies.
- 5) Examples of prototypes with detailed description and rough estimates of production costs, work completion conditions, and period of construction for completion.
- 6) Name of Company's Directors, Partners or Associates with qualifications and experience of top Engineers.
- 7) Particulars of the Principal Design Team of Architects

and Engineers with qualifications and experience.

- 8) Details of work in hand, if any, indicating name of its owner, approximate cost, scope of work and expected time involved in its completion.
- 9) Certified copy of last year's balance sheet.
- 10) Details in respect of litigation or arbitration cases, if any, and its result thereof.
- 11) Statement of financial standing with necessary bank certificates.

The applications with the above mentioned details duly supported by documents should be furnished in duplicate in a sealed cover, within one month from the date of this notice, to:

The Ministry of Finance and National Economy,
General Housing Department,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh
Telex No: 20021/Finance/SJ.

All establishments, who do not fulfil the above mentioned requirements are requested not to apply, otherwise any application not in conformity with the above requirements will be ignored.

Saudi Arabia

LONDON

Some Plays for All the Seasons

By John Walker

LONDON (UPI)—The time for pantomime and Christmas shows is almost upon us again, alas. The season of false cheer, that brief spasm of tinsel and gaiety, when all the stage is a whirl of desperate comedians with stale jokes, a never-ending and inhabited by a succession of curious furry animals calculated to appeal to the uncritical. With a few exceptions, about which more next week, they are shows that have never grown up, retarded and stunted entertainment. So it seems a good moment to recall those other plays worth a visit this holiday season.

Alan Ayckbourn, who is a sort of updated P.G. Wodehouse concentrating on the middle rather than the upper classes, provides amusing suburban comedy with his "Norman Conquests" at the Globe Theatre and "Absurd Person Singular" at the Vaudeville. The first, a tricky trilogy of plays concentrating on a disastrous family weekend, is distinguished by some excellent comic acting, notably from Penelope Keith and Tom Courtenay. The second has a seasonal appropriateness, set as it

is at a succession of grisly Christmas parties. Two other comedies offering bitter-sweet pleasures are Neil Simon's "The Gingerbread Lady" at the Phoenix and J.M. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows" at the Albany. Mr. Simon sells out his work with a sugary and contrived ending but otherwise his play of an alcoholic singer trying to put her life in some sort of shape is much funnier than that plot line sounds, full of acerbic wit and biting one-liners delivered with superb aplomb by Elaine Stritch, who is giving one of the best performances to be seen in London at the moment. Barrie's play has been excellently revived, and holds up much better than expected, thanks not only to his own craft but the excellent performances of the cast, led by Dorothy Tutin.

Other Plays

Outside the Royal Shakespeare Company's current season at the Aldwych, the other plays of interest are Eduardo de Filippo's "Saturday Sunday Monday" at the Queens and Robert Patrick's "Kennedy's Children" at the King's Head Theatre Club in North London. De Filippo's Neapolitan soap opera, satisfyingly messy, was a recent Broadway failure but the National Theatre production—providing you are not distracted by the cast's organ-grinder accents—is lovingly detailed with Frank Finlay and Joan Plowright giving admirable performances as a couple unable to explain to each other their grief at the breakdown in their relationship. Mr. Patrick's play

is a series of interlocking monologues on paradise lost, the shattering of the American dream, and is also well acted and directed, if played under cramped conditions.

Among the musicals, "Billy" at Drury Lane, a slick show with a star performance from Michael Crawford in the title role, is the best bet, with his hero rebelling from the harshness of reality into ever more appealing fantasies. At Her Majesty's "The Good Companions," based on J.B. Priestley's novel, is melodic, nicely sentimental and, perhaps, appealingly nostalgic. The Japanese nomads, the Tokyo Kid Brothers, are at the Royal Court with a motorcycle musical "The City" that has, at least, charm and vigor. And at the King's Road Theatre, Richard O'Brien's "The Rocky Horror Show" still provides an amusingly decadent menage à trois, marrying rock music with transvestism and horror movies.

"Sluth" at the Fortune remains the only thriller to rise above the limitations of the genre. But the "best buys" in London theater at the moment are the two Royal Shakespeare productions at the Aldwych—the superb and intriguing "Richard III" with Ian Richardson and Richard Pasco alternating in the roles of the king and Bolingbroke and, providing the perfect dash of bitterness for the prevailing sweetness, Wedekind's "The Marquis of Keith" with Ian McKellen brilliant as the unscrupulous con man who is no match for the conventional businessman. Both, after all, are plays for all seasons.

\$7-Million Gift by Faisal

ROME, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has decided to give \$7 million toward the building of a mosque in Rome, the Saudi Arabian Embassy has announced.



Colette Masson.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—The Paris Opera ballet is to give a series of performances of "Coppelia" at the Palais des Congrès from Dec. 20-31. Noella Fontois and Cyril Atanassoff (above) will be dancing the principal roles.

N.Y. ENTERTAINMENT

Ustinov—'Brilliant' as Usual

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"Who's Who in Hell?" Peter Ustinov's new play is "characteristically brilliant," says Clive Barnes. But "we could have done with less art and more matter." Ustinov is making dangerously feeble jokes about dangerously serious subjects. He is trying to describe the way men of power, even in moments of crisis, can define, delineate and even exploit their power. His model is George Bernard Shaw. But, unlike Shaw, Ustinov fails to take sides, remaining "boldly and defiantly neutral." He takes "the fabric of Shaw," Barnes says, "the inverted concentration, the deadly pseudo-epigram, the argumentative balance that makes every theater into a law court, and does nothing with it." The scene is in the waiting room of Hell where three new inmates congregate: an American president ("who seems just a little like Richard M. Nixon"), a Russian leader (who, yes, seems just a little like Nikita Khrushchev) and a young American assassin who gunned them down in Disneyland before being shot himself. Ustinov "has a gift for writing for people," Barnes points out, and "there lovers of acting will find something to love." Ustinov is beautiful as the assassin, and Russian. George S. Irving is good as the president but Beau Bridges as the assassin seems "oddly detached from the

Peter Ustinov
"Who's Who?"Julie Harris
"In Praise..."

play, which proves to be just as well for him."

"In Praise of Love" by Terence Rattigan is, according to Clive Barnes, "sentimental, facile and inconclusive, but it does have Rex Harrison and Julie Harris being their customary charming selves, which may well be enough for some theatergoers." The play is about a couple—the wife's incurable disease is being hidden from her by her husband. Barnes finds this baffling: "The woman is like the Rock of Gibraltar—why hide from her the knowledge of her impending death? Yet this deception is the linchpin of the plot." The dialogue "depends too much on the quick shock of oddity," says Barnes. "The secret of this kind of play is the opportunities offered the actors lovingly to be their lovable selves. It is, incidentally, a style of histrionic presentation that later passed first to the cinema and eventually to the television screen. Which, of course, is why nowadays such plays have a comparatively 'hard' time in the theater. They haven't changed." Fred Goetz directs with appropriate "predictability."

"Portfolio Revue" is "an unusually pleasurable collage" of songs by Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt, says Mel Gussow. This tour through their 25-year-old songbook is conducted by the composers themselves aided by a trio of "extremely musical" performers, David Croyer, Kathryn King Segal and Jeanne Lucas, "who manage to be both informal and elegant." The program is made up of songs from their shows and also of some of the numbers that they rejected. Gussow finds the evening pleasantly "nostalgic" and concludes, "One realizes more than ever that the musical theater needs Jones and Schmidt. 'Portfolio Revue' is an eminently engaging way for all of us to catch up with them."

tating period accuracy." Unfortunately John McMartin as the husband lets the production down somewhat and, says Barnes, his performance has "little to do with the frame and muscle of the play." Similarly Joan Van Ark as the wife "lacks the capricious witfulness of P. Randello's actual heroine."

Films

"The Godfather Part II," says Vincent Canby, "recalls how much better the original film was." The new film suffers from the absence of Marlon Brando and a lack of narrative drive. Basically made up of bits and pieces of Mario Puzo's novel that didn't fit into the first movie, this production "is not very far along before one realizes that it hasn't anything more to say." Canby finds the film something of a self-parody: "Looking very expensive but spiritually desperate, 'Part II' has the air of a very long, very elaborate revue sketch. Nothing is sacred. The photography by Gordon Willis, so effective originally, is now comically fancy—the exteriors are too bright and glossy while the interiors are so dark you wonder if these Mafia chiefs can't afford to buy bigger light bulbs." Most of the actors seem "weary" though there are some notable exceptions—Lee Strasberg as the powerful Jewish mobster, and G.D. Spradlin, who is "absolutely right as a crooked, very washish senator from Nevada." Canby concludes that the film merely "reworks lots of scenes that were done far better the first time." Even Nino Rota's old score "keeps thumping away like a heavenly juke box in the background."

ON THE

ARTS AGENDA

"God's Favorite," a comedy by Neil Simon, is based on the story of Job. Joseph Benjamin, a wealthy entrepreneur, one night awakes to find an intruder who is, in fact, a messenger. "One knows he has a large 'God' emblazoned on his sweatshirt. This epicene young man has also met the devil and confides. He looks just like Robert Redford—gorgeous," says Clive Barnes. Once the play gets going, the comic possibilities of a prosperous middle-class manufacturer being plagued by God very soon become apparent. "However most of the humor is unsophisticated and the ending is an anticlimax." Michael Bennett's direction includes some impressive stage effects with thunderbolts and collapsing mansions. The cast is a "delight" according to Barnes, with Vincent Gardenia "masterly" as the latter-day Job.

Verdi's "A Masked Ball" was given in a new production at the Deutsche Oper Berlin on Dec. 13 with Lorin Maazel conducting. In a staging by Ernst Schröder and designed by Michael Raffaeli. The principal parts were sung by Catarina Ligondra, Eva Randova, Constanza Cucaro, Carlo Cossutta and Ingrid Witzel. Other performances will take place on Dec. 17, 19, 22, 25 and 28.

"The Rules of the Game" by Luigi Pirandello, performed by the New Phoenix Repertory Company, says Clive Barnes, "offers some singular insights into Pirandello's world." Most of his plays deal with the theme of "reality and illusion" but in this case the author's favorite counter-subject of "reason and instinct" takes pride of place. The story concerns a husband (reason) and his wife (instinct) who invites some drunks up and in a fit of boredom, insists that her husband fight a duel with their leader, "all according to the rules of the game—right up to death itself. But, as Pirandello asks us, what are the rules of the game?"

Pirandello's interest in role-playing in people doing things because it is expected of them, is what we are asked to think about in this play. Stephen Porter's staging "is very well done" and the scenery by Douglas Higgins "attractively apt" and Nancy Potts' costumes "had an almost devious

New Excavations

In E. Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—Archaeology professor Benjamin Mazar of the Hebrew University here has announced new excavations in East Jerusalem, despite recent UNESCO condemnation of digs in the area.

Professor Mazar told a Knesset (parliament) delegation this week that the new dig would begin next summer on Ophel Hill, generally known as King David's City, south of the old city walls.

UNESCO recently voted to cut aid to Israel and to ban it from regional activities for alleged damage to religious sites in Jerusalem through archaeological excavations.

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The Art of Christmas Books

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK—In round-ups of notes on new art-books-as Christmas gifts, critics traditionally begin with the big, special, important volumes that really land on coffee-tables—d serve a decent purpose there, since most were designed for reading at rather than reading. This year I start my list with totally unimportant but very my novel, a whodunit I read in cover to cover and still find using even to think about. The Man from Greek and man" (Random House, \$6.95), written by James Goldman, possible for a raft of movies, TV series and novels, among "The Lion in Winter" and a book for the Hal Prince production of "Follies." The Man from the Greek and man is supposed to be the story of the Greek and Roman emperors of the Metropolitan Museum, which has, as the book says, just bought a golden 1st-century Roman chalice for \$3.6 million.

There is no question of the identity of the piece. The story is where did the Met get it, who were the mysterious figures who arranged the deal, was the Met illegally looting some country's national treasure, and why the secrecy surrounding the deal? If the plot has a familiar ring because the mysterious deal behind the Met's acquisition of a couple of years ago of 1500-year-old Greek vase for million dollars have not yet been totally revealed.

Holy Grail?

Actually this is not really a whodunit because we know early that the man who "stole" the piece was the curator himself, torn by the mystery as anyone else, he simply removes it from his department's safe and takes it to the museum to find out answers to questions that even multiplying. Could the piece really be the Holy Grail? Is there a Holy Grail? As stated by an aged but most distinguished British archaeologist.

In any case, the Man from Greek and Roman, a 41-year-old holar having serious troubles with his artist wife, isn't one bit the Metropolitan's own brilliant curator, Dietrich von Bothmer. But the episodes of press conferences and the like supposed to take place at the Met are all very reminiscent of what really happened: the locale traced takes in all the familiar spots, bars and the like in the museum neighborhood; many of



Enlarged detail of the "Symbol of St. Matthew" from the facsimile reproduction of "The Book of Kells."

the personalities involved put one in mind of men at the Met.

The scholarship—what little there is of it—is sound enough. The plot spreads out to cover mad chases up and down the Mediterranean coast, the mountains of Corsica, on boats chasing yachts. The end is a shocker. Except for that, it is all very funny, very crazy, very believable. In view of the incredible incidents that have actually taken place lately at the Metropolitan and other museums as well, and it ought to make a great movie.

But now for a really important art book. "The Book of Kells" (Alfred A. Knopf, \$55) is an incomparably beautiful facsimile reproduction of the 9th-century illuminated manuscript, which is safeguarded in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, where visitors can never see simultaneously more than two pages.

Scholars generally are agreed that the manuscript, a copy of the four Gospels in Latin preceded by various preliminary pages, all incredibly handsome, imaginative and intricate, was produced at an island monastery off the west coast of Scotland around a thousand years ago. It has long been counted among the greatest treasures of medieval art anywhere and as an object of pilgrimage for art lovers from all over the world.

Having myself seen only two pages of the original, I find the facsimile reproductions a revelation. Among them are blown-up details of patterns, animals, flowers, figures, exuberant ornamentation of unimaginable loveliness, heretofore inaccessible to any but a handful of scholars. Accompanying the reproductions is a very readable text by Francine Henry, who tells the history of the "Book of Kells," compares the efforts of the different scholars who worked on it (Hand A, for example, is described as "extremely sedate and careful," Hand B, "an extrovert," Hand C a man of "very individual idiosyncrasies").

I approached "The American Scene" (Praeger, \$29.50) with very special interest, and left it with sharp disappointment. In my case it wasn't "The American Scene" as a style of art that captivated me when I started as a critic in the early '30s, the decade with which the title is always identified. On the contrary, it was the diversity of the time, such diversity as has not, I think, been matched since. Practically anything was likely to turn up in the galleries, from total abstraction (artists like Rice, Perlin, Charles Howard, Xerox, Solodowsky), to surrealism (Opeter, Blume, Walter Quirt), to social realism (William Gropper, the Soyuz, to a very tired academicism—with all the isms in between. Today diversity seems to have returned to the scene, but, with it, have come confusion and uncertainty, as if everyone is uselessly searching for an approved direction.

"The American Scene," as the book's author, Matthew Baigell, uses the term, refers to two kinds of representation: painting he says dominated the art world, the belatedly nationalistic regionalist landscape painting of men like Thomas Benton, Grant Wood and James Spleat Curry, and the urban protest painting of breadlines, the unemployed, and like material done by innumerable artists in the cities. Actually the regionalists were never as important or as universally admired as their ardent promoter, Thomas Craven, made them out to be. And the social realists were not merely as politically purposeful as conservatives feared. The tradition of representational painting is a very long one, here and in Europe, and both groups—who didn't constitute the whole picture by any means—were part of it. They each painted what they saw. Some proved to be fine artists; most were pedestrians. That is par for the course in any period.

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Erosion of the UN

The 29th UN General Assembly will wind up a tumultuous session next week with several "firsts"—all of them damaging for the organization and probably for the cause of international peace and security as well.

There is nothing new in the spectacle of one-sided resolutions rammed through by the automatic Afro-Asian-Arab majority with hypocritical help from the Communist regimes—though at this session these resolutions may have been more numerous and more irrelevant than usual. What was alarmingly new about Assembly No. 29 was the zest with which the majority, aided by the most capricious presiding officer in its history, disregarded the rules by which any such body must function and violated the spirit, if not always precisely the letter, of the UN Charter in a vain effort to work its will.

Thus, after they had been blocked by American, British and French vetoes in the Security Council in their drive to expel South Africa, the militant African states simply had Assembly president Abdelaziz Bouteflika of Algeria decree South Africa's suspension from this session—and mustered their usual majority to back his ruling. This circumvention clearly violated the intent of Article 5 of the UN Charter to leave the ultimate suspension power with the Security Council.

The African trade-off for Arab votes against South Africa helped deliver the majorities that produced the other dubious "firsts" of this Assembly: the welcome for Yasser Arafat with the protocol reserved for heads of member states, the granting of permanent UN observer status to his Palestine Liberation Organization, the recognition of the right of the Palestinians to independence and sovereignty "in Palestine," meaning in Israel, and the curb on Israel's right to speak during the Middle East debate.

The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, usually immune from political influences, was also affected. A majority at UNESCO's General Conference in Paris last month condemned Israel for "altering the historical features of Jerusalem" cut off a modest \$24,000 in aid—far less than Israel contributes—and excluded Israel from UNESCO's European grouping without admitting it to any other region.

In major Assembly addresses, American Ambassador John Scali and colleagues from

Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark and even neutral Sweden have warned that passage of unrealistic, one-sided resolutions which cannot be carried out serves only to undermine the credibility of the UN and to erode the already precarious financial support for its operations. Credibility is also damaged when the General Assembly's legal committee, under Arab pressures, blithely decides to postpone for another year any considerations of proposals for UN action against international terrorism, an abomination from which not one of the 138 member states is immune.

The angry responses by some Third World delegates to Mr. Scali's warnings of erosion of support for the UN by the American people do contain some truth. When the United States controlled the Assembly's majority in the 1950s, it often rammed through unrealistic resolutions designed to keep the Soviet Union in the dock. The United States also proposed the Uniting for Peace Resolution of 1950, aimed at bypassing a Security Council that was often blocked by Soviet vetoes. Washington was also a late convert to the idea of universal UN membership, as illustrated by its long fight to exclude the People's Republic of China.

Admittedly, Ambassador Scali's "tyranny of the majority" analysis in the present Assembly would have been more effective if he had conceded that American-led majorities in the very different Assembly of 20 years ago also served at times to discredit the UN. But no past American high-handedness can excuse the illegal suspension of a founding member, the recognition bestowed on a terrorist group pledged to the destruction of a member or the limitation on Israel's right to defend itself in Assembly debate.

It ought to be a prime objective of those whose security depends—whose very survival might one day depend—on the UN to avoid emulating past examples of misbehavior that could only enfeeble the organization. For it is the smaller, poorer, weaker states that provide the bulk of that automatic Assembly majority and it is precisely these states that need a healthy, functioning, relevant UN most of all.

These states especially should try to look beyond the intoxication of their irrelevant "victories" in Assembly ballots to the larger, more compelling issue. That issue is nothing less than the survival of the UN.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Schmidt Proposal

The imaginative economic strategy West German Chancellor Schmidt has put before the Ford administration and his Common Market partners suggests to the industrial nations a way of defeating the twin dangers of worldwide depression and soaring inflation that have been triggered by the oil-money crisis.

Without waiting for his allies, Mr. Schmidt is setting out to implement his program on the assumption, yet to be verified, that Washington will join early next year and the others will follow. As the free world's second largest economy, with an import market not much smaller than that of the United States—and stronger monetary reserves and trade and payments balances—West Germany is the only country, apart from America, that can take the lead. But American collaboration is needed.

Mr. Schmidt's strategy calls for the United States and West Germany, with combined imports of almost \$140 billion last year and lower inflation rates than most others, to help pull the industrial world out of recession by reversing their own downturns. By permitting the deutsche mark to float upward, Bonn is slowing the rise in West Germany's exports and is expanding imports from its main trading partners in the Common Market. In addition, both imports and domestic production are to be stimulated by selective incentives for private investment, interest rate reductions, a step-up in public investment expenditure and a tax cut.

By mid-1975, if the Ford administration

takes a parallel course, the expanding American and West German markets could provide an opportunity for export-led growth for Italy, Britain, France and the other deficit countries of the industrial world—enabling them to initiate an economic upturn. At the same time Mr. Schmidt would encourage continued restraint on domestic demand in the deficit countries by withholding for the time being easy financing for payments deficits not attributable to the oil squeeze.

Much greater constraint, of course, will be needed on oil consumption, which could soar in an economic upturn. France and Britain are leading the way in curbing the use of oil, and even in West Germany, where the price rise so far is the only constraining factor, oil consumption has fallen off 8 to 10 per cent. But the United States, the world's most profligate oil waster, is back virtually to its pre-embargo consumption levels.

The time clearly has come for the Ford administration to act on its own emphatic warnings of the danger of a world depression and its call on all the world to conserve energy. Other countries, as Chancellor Schmidt noted before leaving the United States, are beginning to follow this advice but President Ford has just refused again to make a significant move right now on either front. If West Germany's lead is not to be undercut, a vigorous American follow-through is vital.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Revamping the EEC

Even if the European summit successfully soothed some of the British misgivings, it remains an open question whether the limited will to integrate by some EEC members can bring the organization back to life, whatever the institutional changes made. There is always the danger that whatever the heads of governments do decide will remain a dead letter and be overtaken and undermined by new political and economic events.

The diversity of ideas brings home the dif-

ficulty of achieving a unified European policy. Chancellor Schmidt sees institutional questions as of secondary importance so long as there is no economic solidarity. The French harp on national sovereignty, and the British go even further and want to retain Parliament's right to override EEC decisions. The optimists hope that modifying the setup will make international collaboration easier, but the skeptics hold genuine progress is impossible, irrespective of what procedural arrangements are made, so long as there is no true community spirit.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

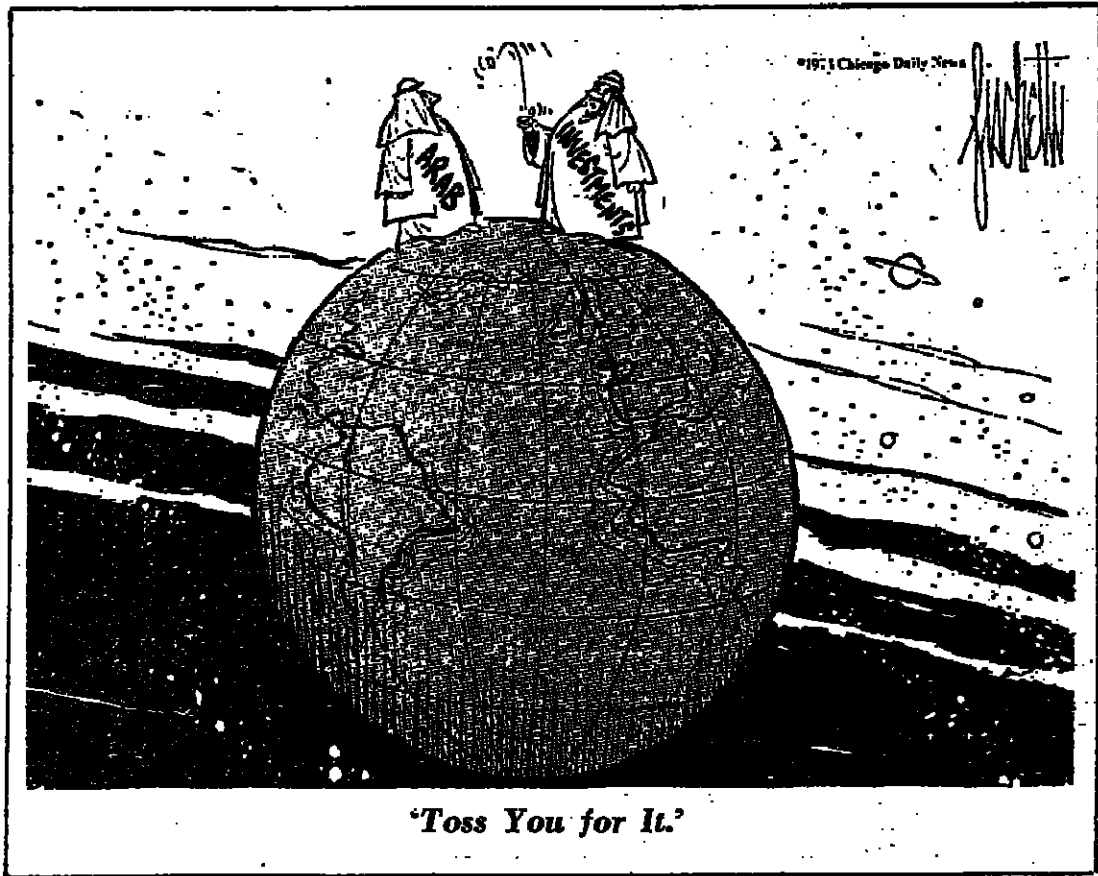
December 14, 1899.

WASHINGTON.—This morning's news from Manila may well cheer the American heart. One of the rebel generals has surrendered an entire province, another has been killed and his force routed, while Aguinaldo, the leader, is in full flight and his ablest adviser has been captured. All this would seem to presage the breaking up of the rebellion and that the beginning of the end is in sight.

Fifty Years Ago

December 14, 1924.

NEW YORK.—With standees in the rear of famed Carnegie Hall and an over-capacity crowd seated even on the stage, a recital was given by Roland Hayes for the benefit of Fisk University. It was very definitely a success, netting, above expenses, nearly \$8,000 for the college where this very remarkable Negro tenor had studied for four years. (But above all it was an artistic success.)



Welcome to the Club, Boys

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—1974 may conceivably be known in history less for such political sensations as President Nixon's resignation under fire, the Portuguese revolution and restoration of democracy to Greece than for the fact that this was the year when the UN Security Council lost all pretensions to control the spread of nuclear arms.

Until 1974, by what seems a curious accident, officially acknowledged atomic arsenals were possessed by only five nations, those recognized under the UN's Charter as permanent members of the Security Council: the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China—in order of their admission to the nuclear club.

The United States was, from the start, way ahead. When World War II was over, it started squeezing Britain (which had aided American nuclearists) slowly out of the race. Britain's position was later reaffirmed under the McMahon Act, which simultaneously forbade help to other aspirants.

Soviet Gains

Russia blasted its way into club membership years earlier than Western authorities had anticipated, and has since been steadily gaining in strength. France, without U.S. assistance, started its own military nuclear program after the 1956 Suez expedition. Under De Gaulle this was accelerated. The French have now clearly overtaken the British. China was the last one in. Of course, the Peking regime, which gained atomic rank is not that envisioned by Franklin Roosevelt when he demanded that China should be a permanent Security Council member of the impending UN. Roosevelt had in mind Chiang Kai-shek, but PDR insisted on a basic role for the most populous nation.

Even if the two superpowers are enormously ahead of the

three lesser nuclear states, the latter are theoretically far stronger in the ultimate implications of warfare than, for example, West Germany, Japan, Yugoslavia or Brazil, which have no atomic arsenals.

A Suggestion

From the start the United States sought to discourage other countries from prying inside Pandora's box. But it transcended human logic to imagine that all foreign lands would accept continuing inferior status. Nevertheless, such renowned peace-mongers as the late Brand Russell urged Washington to warn other interlopers away. Lord Russell even suggested the United States should threaten to blow up the Soviet Union if it ventured inside the forbidden domain.

Bernard Baruch, the famous unofficial statesman, and Adm. Lewis Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, sought to discourage anyone from joining the club. Strauss expressed a theory that the Colt .45 revolver on America's Western frontier was called the "equalizer" because it put both strong and weak on the same level. The A-bomb, he argued, was today's equalizer and it would be folly to permit governments less peace-loving than ours to share in its disposal.

This pleasant folklore has long been a thing of the past. We have become accustomed to a world where Russia and America, scared silly of each other and by no means sure of China, can brandish implicit nuclear weaponry. It goes the other way with China.

Britain, of course, still hangs on to its aging A-arms. France has used its stockpile with remarkable success on the theory that a small atomic arsenal may mean little against enemies in war but means everything in

gaining ascendancy among friends in peacetime.

But now there is no more club at all. Israel's President has openly confirmed that it has been making warheads for some time, even if they haven't been openly tested. And an official report by the Western European Union's Scientific Committee refers to India's nuclear test this year as "an atomic bomb" (although New Delhi says it isn't so).

Race Is On

The race is on. Argentina has already signed a bilateral accord with India to gain nuclear assistance, thus introducing frightful Western Hemisphere possibilities. The Arabs are muttering about their own need to counter Israel's proclaimed trump. And Brazil broods about what Argentina is up to.

The bursting through the exclusion rules of history's most select club confuses everyone except those who broke in. NATO's Dutch member is so worried about nuclear rippling that it wants to oust U.S. warheads from Europe in exchange for Russian withdrawal of tanks—like trading brass knuckles against a tommy gun.

More and more equalizers are being brandished. If one felt safer than five, five felt safer than seven. Now we are in for a plethora. The race that burst into the open this year can't be ended by administering SALT to its tail. As James Baldwin wrote of another ghastly situation: "The Fire Next Time."

The Illusion of Invulnerability

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—When Charles Wicks warned him against exposing himself to danger, the battle of Pavia, he snarled: "Name one emperor who was ever struck by a cannonball." Backstage after his recent on-stage appearance at the Boston burlesque theater, Wilbur Mills said: "This won't ruin me . . . nothing can ruin me."

Power, fragile political power, makes men vulnerable to the delusion of invulnerability.

A king sits on the rocky brow Which looks o'er sea-born Salamis; And ships, by thousands, lay below; And men in nations—all were his! He counted them at break of day— And when the sun set where were they?

Today, while wishing Mills peace, it is well to consider the immunities men of power enjoy and how unhealthy they can be.

Morals

John Ehrlichman, testifying before the Senate Watergate committee, argued with Sen. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn., about the White House use of Anthony DiSavio to investigate the habits of some politicians. Ehrlichman said a politician should be criticized "both in terms of his voting record and in terms of his morals."

"I know of . . . incumbents . . . who are not discharging their obligation to their constituents because of their drinking habits . . . and there is a kind of unwritten law in the media that that is not discussed, and so the constituents at home have no way of knowing that you can go over here in the gallery and watch a member totter onto the floor in a condition which . . . would preclude him from making any sort of sober judgment."

Sexual Athlete

Welcker responded with frustration: "I always thought we settled these matters (elections) on the basis of issues . . . but to sit here at this moment in time and tell me that we are going to settle our elections on the basis of sexual habits and drinking habits and domestic problems and personal and social activities." Not even Welcker's response could

Can Congress Govern?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—One of the odd paradoxes in Washington these days is how well President Ford gets along with the leaders of Congress in private and how quickly the old White House-Capitol Hill battles are renewed when the private talks are over.

There are several explanations for this. In private they are usually talking generalities, and in public they are talking policies and often politics. In private the men from the Hill like the President personally, but in public they don't like many of his programs or his timing.

"Really," the President told the Business Council here the other day after a session with the Republican and Democratic congressional leaders "you wouldn't believe how well we all get along sometimes when the doors are closed."

"There was a spirit of concern for the country in that representative group . . . so I asked my former colleagues—and I think most of them sincerely agreed—if we could have a sort of moratorium on partisan economics . . . at least until the new Congress convenes in January."

Battle Goes On

But the battle goes on and the reasons are fairly obvious. Everybody agrees about the seriousness of the economic problem but not on the remedies, and the leaders do not have enough followers to put together an effective working majority.

The trade reform bill illustrates the problem. The Republican and Democratic leaders are for it, but the AFL-CIO thinks it will create more unemployment and is reminding congressmen from the industrial states that labor's support may be more important to them in the next election than the trade bill.

This is a fair enough issue, and the administration can probably win the argument by demonstrating that wider trade in the world would in the end produce more jobs at home than it would lose, but the larger issue of world trade is being blurred by secondary issues, and local concerns, some of them valid in themselves, but less important than world-wide trade reform.

There is a lot of talk around here about the reformist mood of the Congress, and there has actually been some useful adjustment of the congressional machinery, but the old parliamentary trick of attaching pet amendments on subsidiary issues to major bills like the trade reform legislation is still with us.

The 'Riders'

Amendments to cut the income tax, to deregulate the price of natural gas, to tax the foreign income of American companies, while reasonable and worth debating on their own, introduce all kinds of new and complicated

controversies into the debate. One special interest "rider" pleases one group but infuriates others and makes the conduct of foreign policy extremely difficult for the administration.

This same confusion between primary and secondary issues has come up in the efforts to amend the foreign aid bill in order to cut off military aid to Turkey. A strong argument can be made that Turkey used American arms not for the intended purpose of self-defense but for open aggression against Greek Cypriots, in bad as this is, insisting on punishing Turkey by cutting off aid is likely to make things even worse.

The military situation in the eastern Mediterranean is already extremely fragile. How the United States could defend its interests there or get supplies to the Middle East during another Arab-Israeli war without the military facilities of the Azores, Greece and Turkey is not at all clear, and all of them are now threatened.

Nor is it clear that cutting aid to Turkey would persuade the Turks to make the concessions they should make in Cyprus. Here again reasonable arguments sometimes produce unexpected results. Archbishop Makarios has every right to return to Cyprus but his return has undoubtedly complicated, if it has not defeated, the hopes of the secret compromises that were being worked out when he returned.

In his last press conference Secretary of State Kissinger said that a series of prolonged and divisive debates in the Congress (over such things as the trade and Turkish amendments) could hamper the main objectives of his policy.

Review Encouraged

He has not complained about general debate on such basic issues as the cost of détente with the Soviet Union or the terms of the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms agreement, or the trade bill. In fact, he and Sen. William Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, tried to encourage a fundamental review of just such issues, without much success.

But threatening the carefully arranged compromise with the Soviet Union with crippling amendments endangers détente by redirection, and the confrontation with Turkey, while morally justifiable, threatens an already weakened NATO alliance without helping Cyprus, Greece or Turkey. In the aftermath of Vietnam and Watergate, the Congress is reasserting itself in many positive ways, but it still has not found the line between effective and destructive intervention. It can and should influence the objectives and instruments of foreign policy, but when it intervenes in negotiations, it invariably gets into trouble.

obscure the fact that Ehrlichman had raised a legitimate issue.

A senator who is a sexual athlete after dark can still discharge his duties. A senior White House aide who is drunk during office hours cannot. You may believe as I do, that when such sensitive matters are involved, the public's "right to know" should not be construed to extend beyond its "need to know." But it is certainly arguable that the public needs to know when dissolute, self-indulgent people are wielding power. Many personal habits of public people are not private matters.

But when a drunk senator was first exonerated and then nearly convicted on the Senate floor, news reports referred delicately to the "high spirits" senator. Mills's eccentric behavior did not begin Oct. 7 with the Tidal Basin incident. The Washington press corps is said to be carnivorous,

but Mills's behavior did not attract comment until it became publicly known. I wonder a politician can come to feel invulnerable—that "nothing can ruin me."

For years Mills's vanity has been noteworthy even on Capitol Hill, which is no garden of shrinking violets. He has exercised power with a willfulness bordering on capriciousness, a disdain unlike, and probably not unrelated to, the nighttime behavior that destroyed him.

Servile Staffs

Our political titans surround themselves with servile staffs, saluting policemen and other servants. These and other perquisites of power insulate them from the humanizing limitations of the need for manners and conformity to other community standards—that help more mortals define their selves, and keep in touch with reality.

There once was a Pope-Urban IV, I think—whose retinue would greet him with the chant, "Deus es! Deus es!" ("Thou art God!"), to which he once replied, "It is somewhat strong, but really very pleasant." But the addictively pleasant perquisites of power, like other narcotics, can be deranging.

Elevated by power beyond restraints, people lose their senses of place, time, self. Then they suffer the crippling restraints of derangement. The phrase "power mad" is not always just a metaphor.

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Now at 20% of Total

Pound Oil Payments Drop, Bank Confirms

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The Bank of England has confirmed that the proportion of national oil payments made in sterling is falling, now standing at only 20 per cent of total sales.

Number of Middle East states taken a larger part of their revenue in dollars, the bank reported in its quarterly economic bulletin.

Oil revenues of exporting countries are estimated to have risen in 1974 to \$55 billion a year, up from \$45 billion in 1973, the bank said.

Oil revenues are expected to reach \$60 billion in the full year, it said.

The bank said it was prepared to be confirmed by Saudi Arabia that it will not want any further oil payments in sterling from the new oil consortium.

The bank does not identify other Middle East states downgrading sterling for receipts.

Kuwait Cited

However, Kuwait is believed to have requested last summer a significant reduction in payments in sterling, London bank sources commented.

The bank said that the sign exchange market has been hit by the impact of increased demand for sterling from oil companies to pay for the larger payments of oil-exporting countries.

The oil exporters as a group led \$4.4 billion to their sterling earnings in the first three months of 1974, or almost one-third of the total of sterling payments made to them in the period. This brought their sterling holdings reported by banks to \$7.1 billion.

The central bank also reported a contraction in the size of the London-based Eurocurrency market, as the total of banks' foreign currency liabilities fell by about \$300 million to around \$65 billion between the end of May and the end of August this year.

Confidence Improves

However, the Eurocurrency market has become steadier and confidence has improved since August, it said.

"One reason has been the start of direct borrowing arrangements between governments of oil-consuming and oil-exporting countries, which has reduced the amount of funds which would otherwise have been channelled through the international banking system."

"Another has been that some oil-exporting countries have been prepared to place their deposits at slightly longer terms."

Inflation Warning

On another subject, the bank said it will not generate a satisfactory rate of economic expansion unless inflation is seriously curbed.

It said: "Restraint of the rate of price increase will clearly depend on restraint of the rate of increase of money incomes."

The central bank's declaration closely followed the recent strong warning made about wage inflation by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research.

The bank's quarterly bulletin underlined the need for a revival of industrial investment and the diversion of more resources into the balance of payments.

It warned, however, of large uncertainties which inflation creates for business as against both investment and exporting, and it is doubtful whether a satisfactory pattern of expansion can be achieved unless the pace of inflation is generally reduced.

With No Relief in Sight Due to Wage Increases

British Inflation Gallops Ahead at Rate of 18.3 Per Cent

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—Britain announced a record annual rate of inflation, just a day after the government closed the country's largest deficit ever.

Inflation, as measured by the all price index, rose 18.3 per cent in November from October to a record 18.3 per cent from November 1973, according to

provisional figures disclosed by the department of employment.

The previous record year-to-year increase had been 17.1 per cent first set in July this year and later equalled in both September and October.

There appears to be little near-term chance of a slowing in inflation as the government's November budget eased price

controls while putting no statutory limit on wage rates—which also rose at record speed.

The retail price index as of Nov. 12, when last month's calculations were taken, was a record high 221, up 3.9 points from a month earlier and up 34.2 points from a year earlier. The index is based on January 1962 equals 100.

The annual rate of inflation over the past three months, as measured by the index, has been 21.3 per cent. During the October election campaign, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, using the same formula, had said inflation was rising at an 8.4 per cent annual rate.

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research earlier this month predicted Britain's cost of living would rise as much as 25 per cent next year, but other estimates have been higher.

The department of employment said the November rise in the retail index was due to "higher prices for domestic coal and coke, sugar, milk, second-hand cars, clothing and many other goods and services."

Sharp Rise Seen

Retail prices may rise more sharply for the December period as a sharp rise in gasoline taxes was announced in the Nov. 12 budget.

The government also eased price controls last month and called for state-owned concerns, especially in the energy field, to move toward becoming self-sufficient rather than depend on government grants.

Already the electricity and gas boards have announced price increases, all of which indicates continued sharp rises in the general cost of living.

Despite the sharp rise in retail prices, wages still appear to be keeping ahead of inflation. In the 12 months ended October, basic weekly pay was up a record 25.8 per cent from a year earlier.

Wage rates for November are to be announced next week and are expected to show one of the sharpest monthly gains ever.

Banks Cut Discount Rate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve Board approved a reduction in the discount rate to 7 3/4 per cent from 8 per cent by the Federal Reserve banks of Cleveland, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Kansas City, effective today. This action leaves only the Federal bank of Chicago at the 8-per-cent level.

Elsewhere, the dollar rose to 2.4570 Swiss francs from 2.4550, while the Swiss franc rose to 2.6025 Swiss francs from 2.6005. The dollar also gained against the Benelux currencies and the lira.

U.K. Sets Terms On Car Firm Aid

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The government today set the terms for rescuing Aston Martin, builders of high-speed luxury sports cars, from financial difficulties.

It proposed taking 25 per cent of the company's shares under a restructuring deal and granting a £800,000 loan repayable over 10 years. Aston Martin's board will discuss the offer Monday.

The company applied for government help to tide over a cash shortage while it adapted its engineering designs to meet new U.S. anti-pollution laws. Its autos have now passed the U.S. tests.

Aston Martin's 500 workers, who offered to chip in their savings to help the company, will hold one-sixth of the shares under the new deal.



James Becker



T.D. Hunt

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Gould & Associates, Inc. has appointed James Becker as executive vice-president, international. Based in Los Angeles, the company has offices in Chicago, New York, Sydney and Paris, where Mr. Becker will be responsible for the non-U.S. operations of the firm.

T.D. Hunt has been appointed vice-president, operations, of Borg-Warner Chemicals Europe. He will be working from his new headquarters in Brussels, with responsibility for plants at Amsterdam and at Grangemouth, Scotland. Mr. Hunt has been in production management for Borg-Warner in the United States.

David Wagstaff, vice-president, at present in charge of First National City Bank's World Corporation Group for West Germany, moves from Frankfurt to London on Jan. 1, to join the staff of the group's European headquarters. He will be succeeded by Wilfried Schele, presently in charge of Citibank's Frankfurt branch.

Citicorp International Securities has appointed three new directors. They are Jerome Goldstein and Guy Huet, managers

of Citicorp International Bank Ltd. in London, and Jan Biot, manager of Citicorp International Securities. They will be based in Brussels.

Charles Shaw is the new managing director of McKinsey's Milan and Paris offices. Mr. Shaw has been resident manager of the Milan office since 1972.

Amaz Inc. has appointed Denis Acheson as chairman of its London subsidiary, RST International Metals Ltd. He succeeds Jean Vollemer. The name of the London subsidiary is to be changed to Amaz International Ltd.

Philippe Aubin has been appointed general manager and chief executive of Morgan Grenfell Finance SA. He also becomes a director of Morgan Grenfell International Ltd.

New senior vice-president of Linton Industries' Sweden International division is William Starkey. He will have responsibility for international sales, having already supervised the firm's operations in Britain and France for the past 10 years.

Figures Used by Simon to Support Price Strategy Experts Challenge CIA Data on Oil Finds

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT).—Experts at two major oil companies have privately challenged recent intelligence estimates of new oil discoveries outside the oil cartel countries and the production that could be expected from them in 1980.

The difference of opinion is important because the estimates, developed by the Central Intelligence Agency, provide an important technical underpinning for administration strategy. This holds that by conservation and development of their own supplies, the oil-importing countries can bring about, or at least accelerate, a reduction of prices charged by the 12 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"To me, the question is not whether oil prices will fall but when they will fall," Treasury Secretary William Simon said in a speech in New York on Nov. 18.

He went on to cite reserve and production estimates, to which two industry experts, when queried by the New York Times, took exception.

The experts, who are exploration specialists, work for U.S. oil companies with interests all over the world. The companies agreed to make a technical assessment of Mr. Simon's remarks on the condition that they would not be identified.

China Left Out

Government officials said the experts may have found Mr. Simon's figures to be exaggerated in part because his speech made no mention of China. The CIA analysis on which Mr. Simon relied anticipated that China would produce four million barrels of oil a day by 1980, with one million available for export.

"In the past year alone," Mr. Simon said, "26 significant new oil discoveries have been reported. At least 30 billion barrels of oil have been added to proven reserves outside the OPEC countries—an increase of 25 per cent."

These finds, he added, "have an estimated production potential of 13 million barrels per day by 1980—all of which reduces OPEC's potential market. And this doesn't even include the oil which will be flowing from Alaska and our outer continental shelf."

With problems on the international currency scene rumbling in the Mideast and abounding uncertainty, it hasn't been a bad week for the market, considering.

Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus & Co., said, "The market has been hoping for some good news but in the absence of much it has lost momentum a bit. It will do well to contain its losses, having grown a little weary trying to climb on only small hopes. Levels of expectation have been dampened and

Both experts said that even if

the 30-billion figure were justified, the projection of production of 13 million barrels a day of crude oil was too high by 100 per cent. "From 30 billion barrels, we would expect production of around six million or seven million barrels a day by 1980," one expert said.

The other said that 13 million "seems like twice what you would get." He explained that "there are terrific lag times," intervals between an initial discovery and full-scale production, and "1980 isn't all that far away."

Mr. Simon said "proven North Sea reserves have doubled since last fall." One of the specialists

estimated the rise, including probable reserves, at 37 per cent, or a total of 21 billion barrels now as against 13 billion a year ago.

Mr. Simon listed 17 countries or trans-border regions in which he said, "oil has been found in commercial quantities." Both exploration specialists dismissed a number of them as having demonstrated no "commercial quantities." The term, a relative one, means a reservoir large enough to justify the expense of development and transportation.

Countries to which both specialists attributed no significant oil discoveries were Guatemala, Bangladesh, Thailand and South

Vietnam. One of the experts also said that discoveries had been insignificant in Gabon and Zaire.

Although estimation of oil reserves is partly an art and partly a science, the specialists felt that the figures cited by Mr. Simon appeared to be deliberately exaggerated, not just the result of differences in professional judgments. The specialists said it appeared that Mr. Simon was trying to convince the OPEC producers that their virtual monopoly on exportable oil would soon be smashed and that they would be wise to cut prices now to preserve customer relationships.

N.Y. Prices Slide After Attempt at Rally

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (DIT).—After marking time for much of the day New York Stock Exchange prices sagged in the late afternoon and closed lower in quiet trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.60 points to finish at 582.77, after posting four straight gains in the week. It was off 4.46 points at 3 o'clock.

Losers outnumbered gainers by almost a 2-to-1 margin. Volume slowed to 14 million shares from 15.39 million yesterday.

Brokers said recession worries and hardening positions in the Mideast proved too burdensome in the end.

Alan Shaw, vice-president and a director of research at Harris, Upham & Co., said: "From a technical standpoint the lack of volume is a favorable sign for the market. But the basic question mark is the depth and length of the recession. This is what investors and the market are trying to grasp. Meanwhile, there's likely to be continued investor hesitancy for the foreseeable future."

Robert Stovall, vice-president at Reynolds Securities, said, "The market is bending but not breaking under the weight of more negative news. The company-by-company announcements of layoffs and inventory building swinging to inventory liquidation have gripped many people with a depression syndrome even though it's not borne out by most economists' expectations."

"Most economic models still expect a long but not too deep recession. With problems on the international currency scene rumbling in the Mideast and abounding uncertainty, it hasn't been a bad week for the market, considering."

Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus & Co., said, "The market has been hoping for some good news but in the absence of much it has lost momentum a bit. It will do well to contain its losses, having grown a little weary trying to climb on only small hopes. Levels of expectation have been dampened and

Both experts said that even if

the market isn't yet calloused enough to withstand further signs of the recession. It is still sensitive to them."

Motorcars closed 4 1/2 to 34 3/4. Late yesterday the company said 1974 profits will be below 1973 because of recession-induced cutbacks in its semiconductor and automotive businesses.

The slide helped pull down Philip A. Hunt Chemical, which lost 3 3/8 to 14 1/4. Motorola had previously agreed to acquire Hunt for \$1.2 billion, or about \$12.7 million based on an exchange of 0.525 share of Motorola for each Hunt share, of which there are 5,850,691 outstanding.

Most steel, auto, department store, savings and loan, computer and drug stocks ended lower. The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.27 to 60.11.

Most active was Robotech, which slid 1 1/4 to 21 5/8 on volume of 34,700 shares.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.19 to 55.95.

In Chicago, a late selling move sent wheat futures lower by 11 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade while soybeans gained 14 cents.

Soybean oil advanced the limit of 100 points and soybean meal rose about \$2 a ton. Corn and oats were mixed.

Auto Firms Set New Layoffs, Jobless Now Total 106,000

DETROIT, Dec. 13 (AP).—Chrysler Corp. has extended the shutdown of one of its six car plants into February, and layoffs announced by Ford Motor Co. bring the industry's open-ended layoff toll to 106,000.

Some 19,000 Ford workers will be on indefinite layoff when 1950 new furloughs announced yesterday go into effect Monday. Ford also said 13,500 hourly workers will be laid off beginning Monday for a week.

Ford employment was 180,000 a year ago. Total Big Three hourly employment rolls numbered about 670,000.

"We're looking at our production schedules virtually every day to coordinate them with sales," a Chrysler spokesman said in a statement that pertained to all the U.S. auto makers. Sales were down more than 30 per cent last month.

Chrysler will keep its Newark, N.J., plant shut until Feb. 3—four weeks longer than previously announced—because of slumping car sales. The 3,800 workers there have been idled since early November and it will reopen on a one-shift basis employing only 1,500 workers.

The firm also confirmed tentative plans to eliminate a second shift at its Dodge truck plant in Warren, Mich., on Jan. 3. It finalized the decision would affect 3,200 workers indefinitely.

Ford said one-week shutdowns of its engine plants in Lima and Cleveland, Ohio, will idle 6,175 workers and another 2,300 will be laid off at its Kansas City car assembly line. In addition, 5,475 workers at 11 manufacturing plants will be affected next week.

General Motors says it will have

57,000 workers on indefinite layoff this month and 64,000 by January. Chrysler is currently operating only one of its six U.S. assembly plants and has 65,000 workers on layoff, including 30,000 furloughed indefinitely.

Since midyear, business loans have risen \$9.9 billion, or more than three times the \$1.7-billion increase in the corresponding period of 1973.

This heavy demand for bank loans has surprised some credit market observers who had expected loan demand to taper off as the economy weakened. On the other hand, however, it may be that inflation has made borrowers seek more money to finance even a declining volume of business, they reason.

For much of this period of rising bank-loan demand, banks lowered the rates they charge on loans, but that trend, too, seems to have ended. If anything, there was just a hint of pressure beginning to build this week for an increase in bank lending charges.

New York bank loans to sales-finance companies rose \$61 million during the latest banking week. This rise was the fourth consecutive increase, and it, too, was somewhat surprising in view of the slowdown in automobile sales and in installment credit generally.

The Federal Reserve estimated that commercial banks had averaged net borrowed reserves of \$802 million in the latest week, their deepest borrowed reserve position in three weeks.

Borrowing by banks for the Federal Reserve, however, averaged only \$613 million this week, the highest amount of such borrowing in two years. A week earlier, member banks borrowed an average of \$1.02 billion from Fed banks.

Whisky costs about 3,200 lire (\$1.80) a bottle.

Despite Inflation Italy Likes Scotch

MILAN, Dec. 13 (AP).—Despite a 30-per-cent rise in retail prices over the past six months, Italians kept up their consumption of whisky. They are the top whisky importers on the Continent.

According to the government statistics bureau, whisky imports in the January-October period this year totaled 17 million liters, up 23.3 per cent from the year before. The total expenditure topped 25 billion lire (\$7 million) in the period, up 39.6 per cent from 1973.

Whisky costs about 3,200 lire (\$1.80) a bottle.

Saudis Pledge to Keep Currency in U.K.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—Ambassador of the Exchequer Healey said today that Saudi Arabian officials had made clear to him that their commitment to keep the Saudi riyal pegged to the pound sterling was not only to maintain, but increase, its holdings of currencies in Britain.

Commenting on Saudi Arabia's decision to have oil payments made to it totally in dollars, Healey said this was done strictly in order to simplify matters.

The chancellor made his comments to the House of Commons on returning late yesterday on a trip to Saudi Arabia. He said Saudi officials had shown "very good interest" in developing closer economic and industrial relations with Britain.

The chancellor said that Saudi ministers he met were "surprised and dismayed as I was" by reports which reached him that Saudi Arabia was planning to switch to dollars.

"This decision was entirely in order to simplify matters. The arrangements by which Arabian companies pay some sterling for their oil duties goes back for many years," the chancellor said.

He said: "The important thing is that they do plan to maintain and increase their investment in this country. The difficulties arose this week from the accident that Aramco (Arabian American Oil Co.) wasn't given notice of the decision until they had already bought sterling for the purpose of paying for those royalties. This resulted in the following sterling in a hurry and this caused a flurry."

Meanwhile, after declining to record lows for three successive days, sterling recovered today with Bank of England support.

The pound rose to \$2.3125 from \$2.3060 yesterday, thus finishing the week with a loss of 1.75 cents. Its trade-weighted depreciation against 10 currencies narrowed to 21.6 per cent from the record 21.9 per cent yesterday.

The dollar rose against Continental currencies on what a dealer described as a technical rebound.

However, there was an unusual surge in the dollar against the French franc, reportedly because the Bank of France entered the market to buy large amounts of dollars. The rate rose to 4.5735 francs from 4.5125 yesterday, which was the low for the year.

The tactic was surprising and gave credence to rumors that Common Market monetary officials meeting in Frankfurt Sunday might arrange for the franc to rejoin the joint European currency float. Another meeting of Common Market finance ministers is scheduled for Monday in Brussels.

Elsewhere, the dollar rose to 2.4570 Swiss francs from 2.4550, while the Swiss franc rose to 2.6025 Swiss francs from 2.6005. The dollar also gained against the Benelux currencies and the lira.

U.K. Sets Terms On Car Firm Aid

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP).—The government today set the terms for rescuing Aston Martin, builders of high-speed luxury sports cars, from financial difficulties.

It proposed taking 25 per cent of the company's shares under a restructuring deal and granting a £800,000 loan repayable over 10 years. Aston Martin's board will discuss the offer Monday.

The company applied for government help to tide over a cash shortage while it adapted its engineering designs to meet new U.S. anti-pollution laws. Its autos have now passed the U.S. tests.

Aston Martin's 500 workers, who offered to chip in their savings to help the company, will hold one-sixth of the shares under the new deal.

Belgian Jobless Rate

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ).—The Belgian jobless rate rose to 8 per cent in November from 7.5 per cent a month ago and 3.8 per cent a year ago, the labor office reported today. The number of jobless persons totaled 128,394, up from 116,346 a month ago and 6,222 a year earlier.

Japanese Prices Rise

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Japan's wholesale price index rose 13 per cent in November compared with October to 157.1 (base 1970), and was 25.1 per cent above the year earlier level, the Bank of Japan said.

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Low-visibility over the counter stocks (December 6 levels)

	Bid	Ask
American Farnit.	21 1/4	21 1/2
Electric Nuclear	3 1/8	4 1/8
Weight Watchers	5	5 3/8
Tiffany	41 1/4	43 1/4
National Patent	5 1/8	5 3/4
Telmac Corp.	21 1/2	23 1/4
Hoover	8	8 1/2
Brinks	1 1/4	1 3/4

Season's Greetings to our clients. Listings will reappear in January.

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How Value Line Can Help You GET READY NOW for the NEXT BULL MARKET

Value Line expects you may well see the Dow Jones Industrials close to 2000 within the next five years.

Sure, we have inflation and, sure, inflation is bad for stocks and everybody. But consider the implications of the following scenario which in our opinion describes the least improbable event:

Inflation is stopped finally, but only after the price level is 30% to 40% higher. Such a price level means a very much higher Gross National Product — up about 60% in the next five years.

Profits then should go up too, at least as much, because the ratio of corporate profits and dividends to the Gross National Product is right now too low to permit business to expand the way it must if it is to provide jobs, reduce unemployment, and maintain the standard of living of the country. Corporate profits then, as we see it, will probably rise 60% to 80% in the next five years on a 60% rise in the Gross National Product.

Inflation will be a good part of the reason. But once inflation is brought under control at the higher price level, the investor will be looking at earnings of about \$135 a share on the Dow Jones Industrial Average. And he will then also be looking at a normal multiple on these earnings again. Instead of 7.5 times earnings, on the Dow and a current 11% interest rate, the multiple will probably be 15 times again and the interest rate and the real growth rate will both be lower.

Under such conditions, which are the least improbable that we can foresee, the Dow Jones Industrial Average will be in the 2000 range.

Yet the Dow Jones Industrials are not the bargain sector of the stock market. The average price-earnings multiple of all

the stocks of the 1536 monitored by the Value Line Survey which report earnings at all is only 5.2 times. That means that the run-of-the-mill stocks right now offer an earnings yield of 19%. And these earnings over the past five years have on average grown at the rate of 9% per annum. The investor then is looking at a market that right now yields a total return of 28%, if the 9% growth rate of the past five years holds.

This is just the average of run-of-the-mill stocks. The outstanding bargains promise even greater returns.

Today's values in the stock market are fantastic, even in terms of the average stock. Just as fantastic as the insane anticipation of everlasting rapid growth that characterized the stock market in the Sixties—against which the Value Line Service warned persistently all during those years.

Insanity in the stock market is always corrected. It will be again. In fact, the only way the market can be stopped from rising to record highs is by dismantling the political economy and turning the nation into a socialist state. On the assumption that this will not happen, we urge you to

Get Ready For the Bull Market That is Coming

We are not unaware of the possibility of financial crisis. Were it not for tight money, the stock market would not be as low as it is. In the end, value will determine stock prices, and value, be assured, is not always the same thing as price. It wasn't the same in the Sixties. It isn't now.

Note: This market is thin—both ways. The intelligent strategy is to prepare to buy deliberately and on a scale. Not much buying is going to be accomplished at the exact bottom nor, we venture to predict, within 30% of it. So again—get ready now—deliberately and with your eyes open.

To help you identify the coming generation of stock market leaders, as well as stocks you should completely avoid, The Value Line Investment Survey continually rates

over 1500 stocks for Probable Market Performance in the Next 12 Months:

- 100 stocks are ranked 1 (Highest)
- 300 stocks are ranked 2 (Above Average)
- 700 stocks are ranked 3 (Average)
- 300 stocks are ranked 4 (Below Average)
- 100 stocks are ranked 5 (Lowest)

Not every stock will always perform exactly in accordance with its Value Line rating, but such a large majority have over a period of many years that we believe you would seriously "short change" yourself if you don't put these Performance ratings to work in your own strategy.

Getting Beneath The Surface

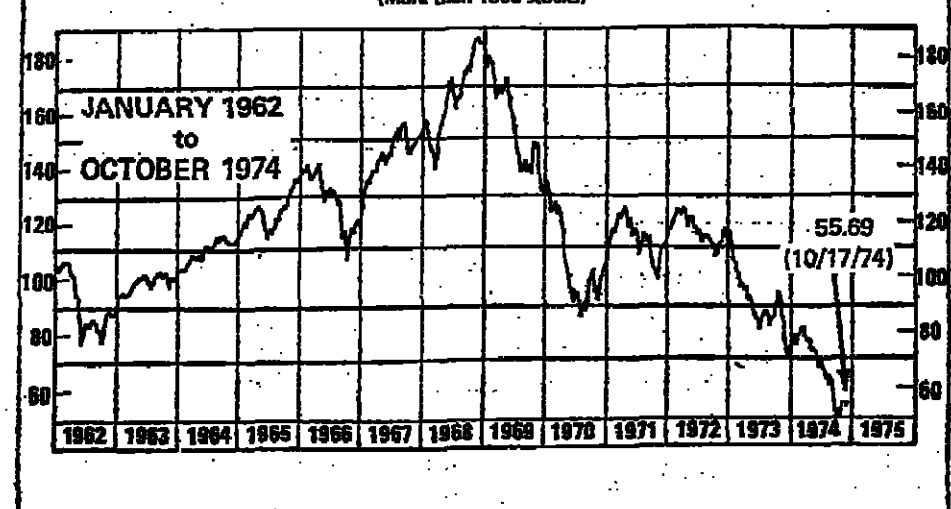
All told, Value Line gives you more comprehensive data on 1500 stocks than any other source we've ever seen. For each stock, Value Line regularly presents a Rating for relative Performance in the next 12 months and a Rating for relative Safety. Value Line also presents the detailed statistical history — on 23 key investment factors — going back 10 years. Plus future estimates for the next 3-to-5 years. When you look at the sample Value Line report reproduced in this memorandum — which is typical of the continually updated reports we issue on each of the more than 1500 stocks — you'll see what we mean by "getting beneath the surface."

This, of course, requires a massive research effort. To that end, Value Line employs 70 full-time professional research specialists, whose major purpose is the continuing study of investment values. They are backed by extensive computer facilities, which enable us to give you—in addition to the full-page reports—a complete summary of our evaluations of each of the more than 1500 stocks updated every week. You are never left "hanging."

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Value Line has been through almost every conceivable kind of stock market and economic circumstance. We have assisted private and institutional investors—many thousands of them—for nearly 40 years... ever since the depths of the depression of the 1930's. During this long span, countless brokers and other investment advisers have come and gone, but not Value Line. You can count on us.

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(More than 1500 stocks)



Rating Today's Investments

Value Line recognizes that a great many private investors are, in their own right, highly skilled in making judgments about stock values. So we provide the vital data we believe you need to draw your own investment conclusions. We do not ask you to follow us "blindly". We present the relevant factual information in such a way that you can form your own judgment with a minimum expenditure of your own time and energy.

We also present our own investment conclusions on each of the more than 1500 stocks, against which you can match your judgments.

Specifically:

• We rate each stock — relative to all the other 1500 or more stocks — for Probable Market Performance in the Next 12 Months (from 1 down to 5).

• We rate each stock (from 1 down to 5) for relative Safety.

• We estimate each stock's Appreciation Potentiality over the next 3 to 5 years, specifically indicating its price "target range" in that future period.

• We estimate each stock's Dividend Yield during the 12 months ahead.

Re-Entry Strategy

If history repeats itself, a great many now-inactive investors will not return to the market in an active way until after many of the biggest opportunities have been snapped up and largely dissipated.

To help you get started now with your re-entry strategy—and we urge you not to "get back in" at all unless you do so with your eyes wide open—we invite you to accept the following special invitation.

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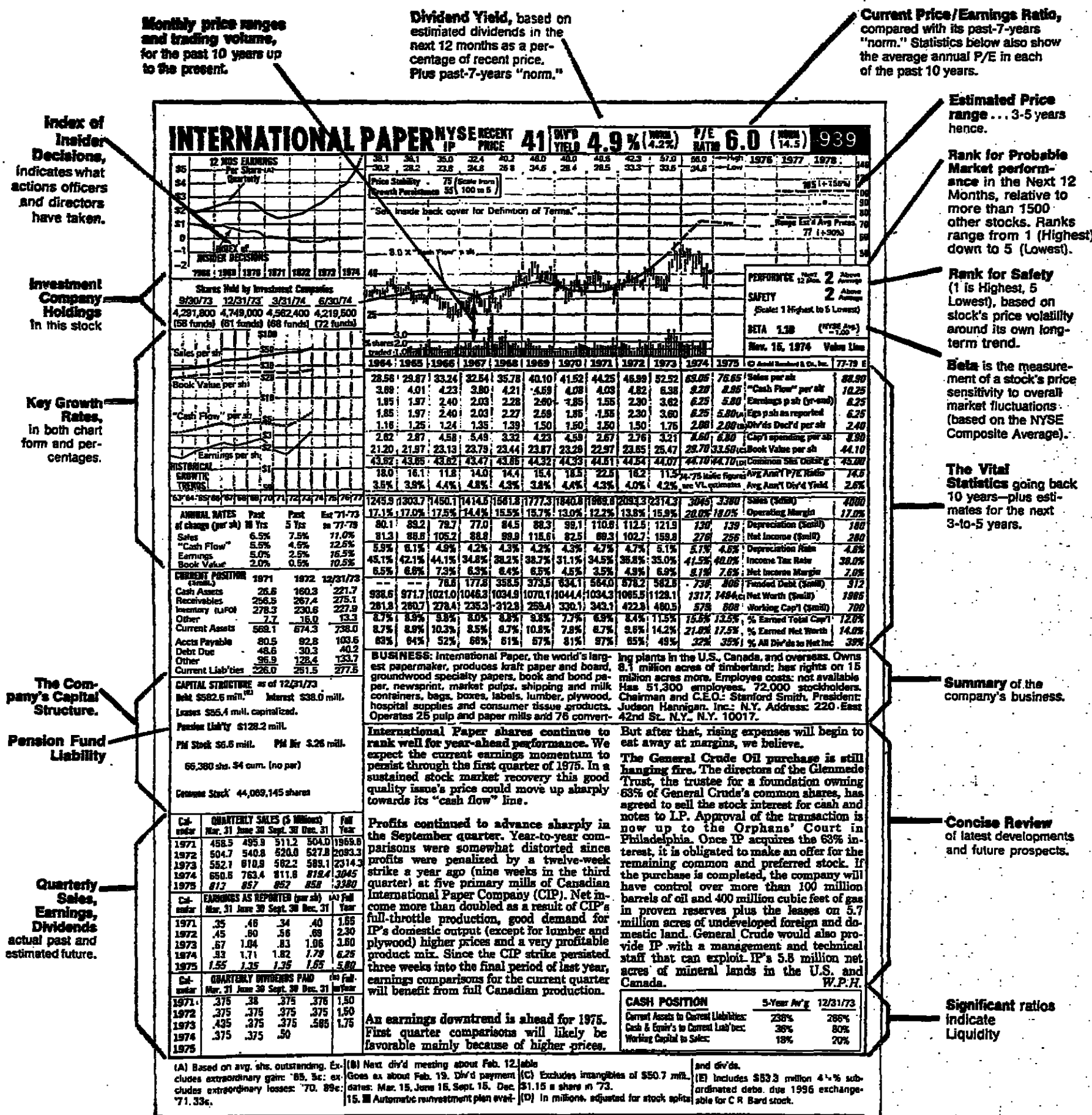
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Table titled 'International Stock Indexes' showing indices for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, etc.

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Closing Prices on Dec. 13, 1974

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Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices on Dec. 13, 1974

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like 10000 Cdn. Wtl, 10000 Cdn. Wtl, etc.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices on Dec. 13, 1974

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Market Summary

Dec. 13, 1974

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like 10000 Cdn. Wtl, 10000 Cdn. Wtl, etc.

Most Active - American

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like 10000 Cdn. Wtl, 10000 Cdn. Wtl, etc.

Standard & Poor's

Dec. 13, 1974

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NYSE Index

Dec. 13, 1974

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Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Dec. 13, 1974

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Friday's New Highs and Lows

Dec. 13, 1974

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Dec. 13, 1974

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U.S. Commodity Prices

Dec. 13, 1974

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European Gold Markets

Dec. 13, 1974

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London Commodities

Dec. 13, 1974

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Paris Commodities

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Stocks

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Dec. 13, 1974

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International Herald Tribune

Dec. 13, 1974

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Market Summary

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NYSE Index

Dec. 13, 1974

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like 10000 Cdn. Wtl, 10000 Cdn. Wtl, etc.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Dec. 13, 1974

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like 10000 Cdn. Wtl, 10000 Cdn. Wtl, etc.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Dec. 13, 1974

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like 10000 Cdn. Wtl, 10000 Cdn. Wtl, etc.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Dec. 13, 1974

Table with 4 columns: Commodity Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes commodities like 10000 Cdn. Wtl, 10000 Cdn. Wtl, etc.

European Gold Markets

Dec. 13, 1974

Table with 4 columns: Gold Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes golds like 10000 Cdn. Wtl, 10000 Cdn. Wtl, etc.

London Commodities

Dec. 13, 1974

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Paris Commodities

Dec. 13, 1974

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Stocks

Dec. 13, 1974

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like 10000 Cdn. Wtl, 10000 Cdn. Wtl, etc.

Jobs

Dec. 13, 1974

Table with 4 columns: Job Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes jobs like 10000 Cdn. Wtl, 10000 Cdn. Wtl, etc.

International Herald Tribune

Dec. 13, 1974

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like 10000 Cdn. Wtl, 10000 Cdn. Wtl, etc.

Market Summary

Dec. 13, 1974

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like 10000 Cdn. Wtl, 10000 Cdn. Wtl, etc.

Most Active - American

Dec. 13, 1974

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like 10000 Cdn. Wtl, 10000 Cdn. Wtl, etc.

Standard & Poor's

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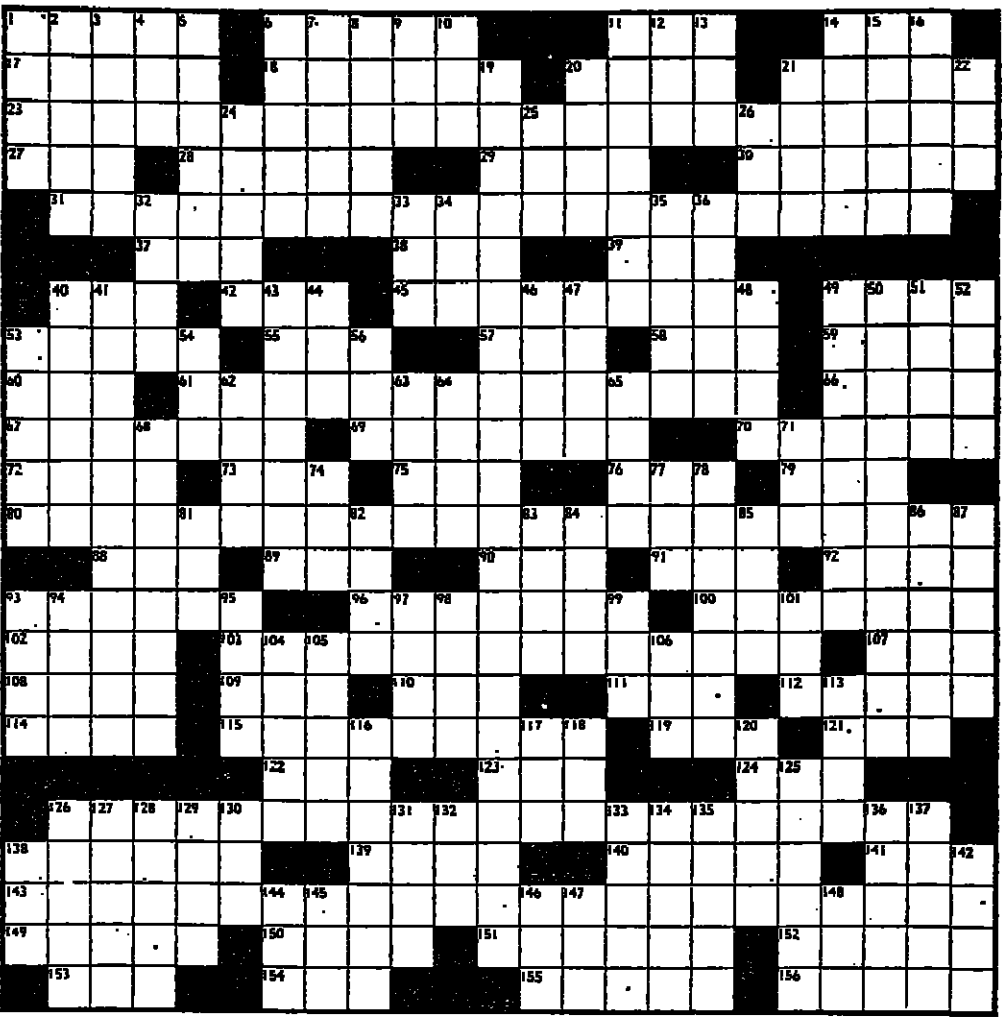
هكذا من الأهل

The new currency

A black and white advertisement for Philip Morris International. At the top, the headline "The new currency" is written in a large, bold, serif font. Below the headline, on the left, is a small square logo containing a stylized lion rampant. To the right of the logo, a pack of Philip Morris International cigarettes is shown at an angle. The pack is dark with light-colored text that reads "PHILIP MORRIS" in a bold, sans-serif font, and "International" in a script font below it. A single cigarette lies horizontally across the top of the pack. The cigarette has a textured filter and the word "Sovereign" is visible on the side of the paper. The entire advertisement is framed by a thin black border.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

THIRD DEGREE—By Elmer Toro



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 - 2 ... way to the
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WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond
ALBUQUERQUE	56	Fair
ALBANY	51	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	56	Fair
ALBANY	51	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	56	Fair
ALBANY	51	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	56	Fair
ALBANY	51	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	56	Fair
ALBANY	51	Cloudy

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Fund Name	Assets	Liabilities
ALBUQUERQUE	56	Fair
ALBANY	51	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	56	Fair
ALBANY	51	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	56	Fair
ALBANY	51	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	56	Fair
ALBANY	51	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	56	Fair
ALBANY	51	Cloudy

BOOKS

THE END OF AFFLUENCE

A Blueprint for Your Future

By Paul R. Ehrlich and Anne H. Ehrlich. Ballantine, 307 pp. \$19.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

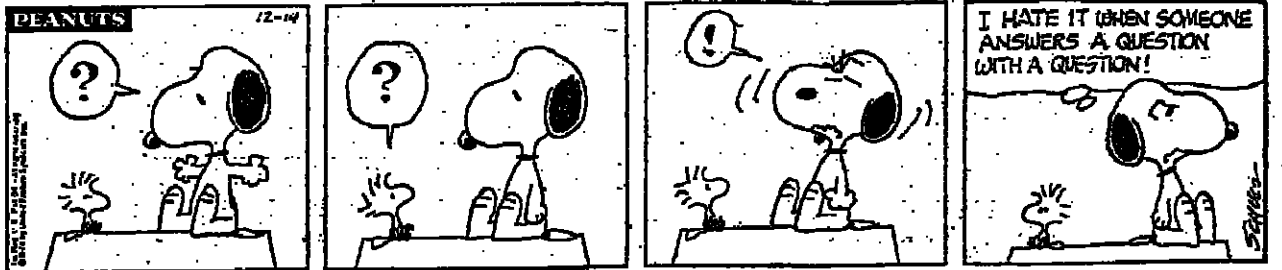
THE idea, of course, was to lay on a touch of guilt in time for the Christmas feast. Because if Paul R. Ehrlich and Anne H. Ehrlich's "The End of Affluence: A Blueprint for Your Future" were to have the impact of Mr. Ehrlich's earlier "The Population Bomb" (which dramatized the horrors of overpopulation and helped to promote the idea of Zero Population Growth), then the turkey wouldn't be quite so easy to swallow. And if the bird wasn't so easy to get down, we wouldn't have to feel so bad about eating it in the first place at a time when starvation is stalking the earth. "The End of Affluence" was to be a form of penance, see? Just a little service provided to the reader.

But unfortunately or fortunately (depending on how you look at it), "The End of Affluence" does not have the impact of "The Population Bomb." Not that its message, boiled down to essentials, doesn't have significance for all our future Christmas meals. To be told that last winter's gas shortage was just a forerunner of far worse energy crises to come should be enough to make us cook the turkey on a wood or charcoal grill on the terrace or in the backyard. To be assured that food prices are headed much higher still in the future and that vast shortages are bound to occur should suffice to inspire us to preserve something for next year. And to be promised that the only way to safeguard the future is to stop trusting politicians and start laying in supplies for the duration should make us forget about feasts.

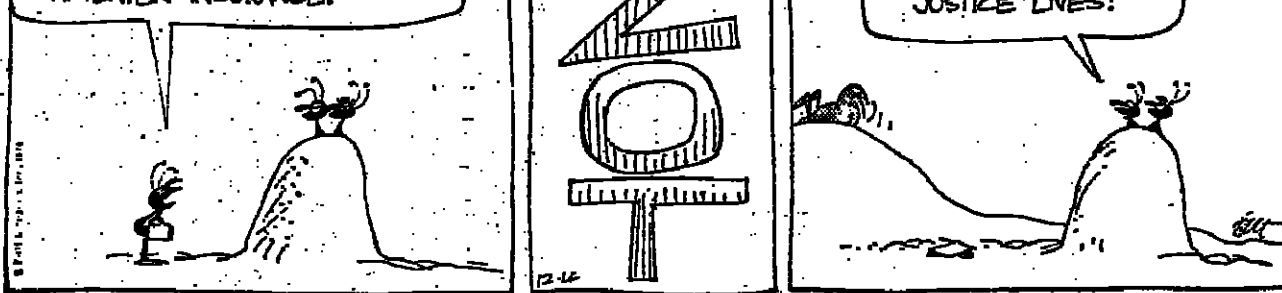
Nor is it that "The End of Affluence" isn't full of enlightening details and statistics. To learn how Americans, constituting only 6 per cent of the world's population, manage still to account for 30 per cent of the world's meat consumption (and thereby get their protein far less efficiently or healthfully than those who rely on pulses—peas, beans, lentils—meats and grains); to see how the so-called Green Revolution has limited the genetic variability of grain crops, and thus made it more difficult for those crops to adapt to impending climatic changes (like the disappearance of future monsoons in this century that some scientists are predicting for India); to have the interdependence of the world's population spelled out for us; to have the peril of nuclear power reactors reviewed for us; to have it made clear what is likely to happen when millions in the Indian subcontinent begin to starve (as they inevitably must, according to the Ehrlichs); all this is shocking and frightening enough to keep us transfixed way past dinner.

All the same, we're going to manage dinner somehow. "The

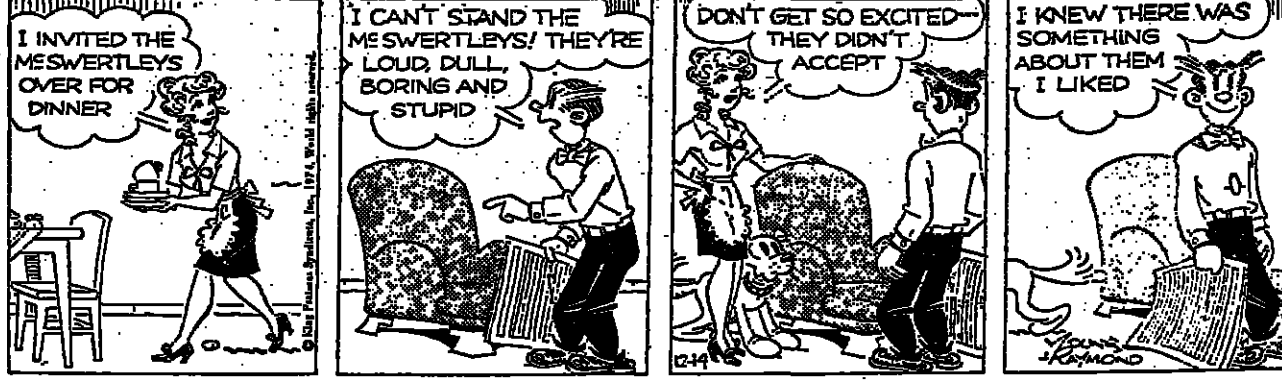
PEANUTS



B.C.



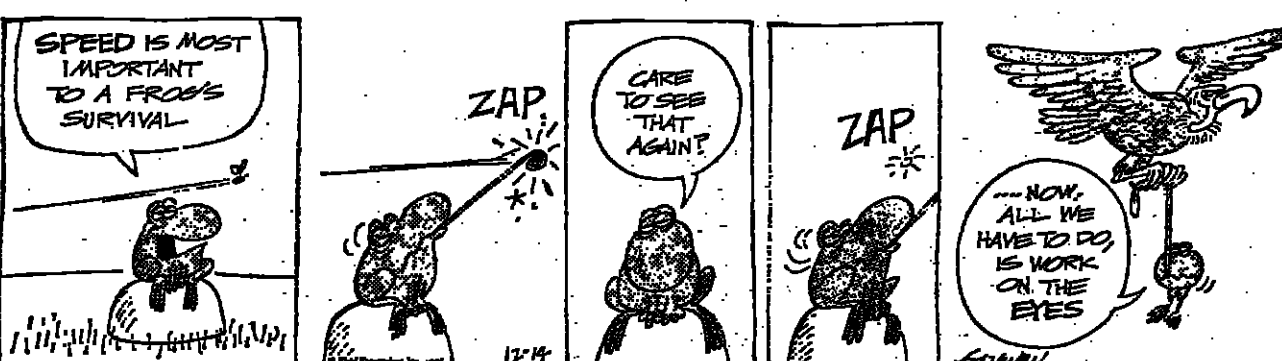
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TRAIL

FICHE

LARMIN

RIFUGE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

DENNIS THE MENACE



